THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. LIX No. [illegible] E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1920.

DOXSEE & CO.

MILLINERY

Our new Spring and Summer Styles are now shown.

The new season's most favored shapes are here, large, medium and small, rolling sailors off the face and close fitting, made of fine Hsere, fancy braid, satin and taneta, and the new celephaine trimmings are of bright colored flowers and fruit, osprey wings, ribbons and rafia. **Prices moderate.**

Children's Hats in the becoming tailored shapes rolling straight, or drooping in the popular shades navy, black and brown. Also two-toned effects, trimmed with ribbon.

Women's Lisle and Silk Stockings just to hand. Prices from 75c. to $2.50.

Dainty Neckwear—Collars of embroidery, filet lace, etc., roll, flat, and found effects.

The Leading Millinery House

1869 — 600 BRANCHES — 1919

THE

ROYAL BANK

OF CANADA

FARMERS SONS AND DAUGHTERS HAVE GREAT OPPORTUNITIES TO-DAY

They never had better chances to make and save money. Now is the time to lay the foundation of future prosperity by cultivating the habit of thrift.

There is a Savings Department at every branch of this bank. The staff will be glad to show you how to make the first deposit.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE $35,000,000

TOTAL RESOURCES $470,000,000

The Royal Bank of Canada has now received all Bonds of the 1919 Victory Loan. Subscribers are asked to kindly present their subscription receipts and obtain their bonds at once.

SERVICE.—Our highly-developed service is available at all times for the benefit of our customers. Every well-grounded business man appreciates the importance of theco-operation, guidance and information on financial matters of his Banker. 295

THE

STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

NAPANEE BRANCH

R. R. WHITE - - - MANAGER

BRANCHES ALSO AT:

BELLEVILLE, BRIGHTON, CAMDEN EAST, DESERONTO, MARYSVILLE, NEWBURGH, PICTON, SELBY, TRENTON.

Paint Up! Clean Up!

This is the season for a general clean up, and we are fully prepared to handle your orders for

PAINT

outside, inside, floor or barn paint.

VARNISHES

or

ALABASTINE

MURESCO

FOR YOUR WALLS

Garden Tools, Seeds, General Hardware.

DAVY & ALLISON,

Next to Caton's.

Sap Buckets and Spiles now in stock at **Wilson's Hardware Store**

No spoiled films if our Toronto expert does your developing and printing. Prices have not advanced. Work done promptly. Terms, cash with order; mail order add postage. WALLACE'S, agents for Kodaks.

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that ALL HOUSEHOLDERS and OTHER PERSONS residing in the Municipality of the Town of Napanee must remove all putrid and decaying animal and vegetable matter from all cellars, buildings and yards, and must clean out any foul or offensive drain, ditch, gutter, privy, cess pool or ash pit, kept or so constructed as to be dangerous or injurious to public health, and must also remove any accumulation of dung, manure, offal, filth, refuse, ashes, or stagnant water, on or

BEFORE MAY FIRST

1920, as provided by the Public Health Act.

NOTICE is also hereby given to all owners and occupants of property in the Town of Napanee, that on and after said May 1st, all premises will be inspected, and if found in an unsanitary condition, will be ordered to be vacated until put in a sanitary condition.

Any neglect or refusal to remove or abate such matter or thing as aforesaid shall subject the person or persons so neglecting or refusing to a PENALTY of not less than $5.00 nor more than $50.00, in the discretion of the convicting Justices or Magistrate.

Any complaints against the violation of the Public Health Act should be made to R. J. BEARD, Sanitary Inspector for the said Town of Napanee.

By order of the Board of Health.

G. H. COWAN, M. D., Medical Officer of Health

W. A. GRANGE, Sec. Local Board of Health.

Dated at Napanee, April 20, 1920.

TENDERS FOR COAL

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Coal for the Dominion Buildings, Ontario and Quebec," will be received at this office until **12 o'clock noon, Thursday, April 29, 1920,** for the supply of coal for the Dominion Buildings throughout the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained from the purchasing agent, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and from the caretakers of the different Dominion Buildings.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, April 3, 1920. 20-b

O'Cedar Mops and Polish, Liquid Mop and Polish, Perfection Dustles Mops, specially treated for wax floors; also Johnston's Floor Wax, at WILSON'S Hardware Store.

CHEVROLET GARAGE

NAPANEE

List of Used Cars For Sale

One E 45 McLaughlin, 6 cylinder (special).
One D 45 McLaughlin, 6 cylinder.
One D 35 McLaughlin, 4 cylinder.
One 7-passenger Overland, 6 cylinder.
One 1918 Maxwell.
Two 1918 Chevrolets.
Two 1917 Chevrolets.
One 1919 Chevrolet roadster.
Two 1919 Fords.
One 1918 Ford.

These cars have been painted and put in first-class condition, and we are offering them at bargain prices.

C. A. WISEMAN

20-b

Martin-Senour Paint, 100 per cent. pure, has a reputation and a guarantee behind it. Sold only at WILSON'S Hardware Store.

Colorite will make your last year's straw hat look like new. It comes in 16 beautiful colors, with a brush for putting on—Sold at WALLACE'S, sole agents for Napanee.

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING

Council Chamber,
April 19th, 1920

The regular meeting of the Town Council was held in the Council Chamber on Monday at 7.30 p. m.

Present—Mayor Robinson, and councillors Boyes, Lowry, MacGregor, Paul and Roblin.

A communication was read from the Midland Municipal Association, Lindsay, stating that a movement had been started with a view to getting together all the municipalities in Central Ontario which have contracts now with the Ontario Government for light and power, for the purpose of having the Central Ontario system transferred to the municipalities and operated on the same basis as the systems are operated in Western Ontario; that is, each municipality to control the system within its boundaries and purchase the power from the Hydro. A meeting to discuss this matter will be held in Peterboro on April 28th, and Napanee is asked to send one or more representatives. On motion the mater was referred to the Finance committee with power to call a special meeting of the Council to deal with the question of representation at this meeting.

From the Imperial Oil Company recommending the use of their 60 per cent liquid asphalt for the streets. The product has enough body to it than the material used last year in Napanee. The price quoted is 16.3 cents per gallon f.o.b. Napanee.

Also from the Barrett Co., Toronto, quoting prices on Tarvia. They give a rate ranging from 13 to 18 cents per gallon according to quality, f.o.b. Toronto.

Both communications were referred to the Streets committee to bring in a report next meeting.

From the Belleville Chamber of Commerce, requesting the attendance of a representative from the Council at a conference to be held in Belleville April 21st, to consider the establishing of a boat service on the Bay and Lake. All ports on or connected with the Bay of Quinte will be interested. On motion the Mayor was given power to appoint two representatives to attend the meeting.

Coun. Boyes reported on the proposed banquet of the business men of the town, stating that sixty-seven had already subscribed their names, and he expected to get as many more. The banquet will be held in the town hall, and it is the intention of the committee of the council to serve [illegible] Toronto to furnish the entertainment. The date will be fixed later.

The Citizens' Band was granted the sum of $250.00 in consideration of that body giving at least eight concerts during the summer in the Harvey Warner Park.

A communication was read from the Crown Lands department, stating that the patent on lot 19, in the 7th concession of North Frederickburgh, reserving the white pine in the Crown, and further that the Department would not be disposed to entertain any applications to cut this timber.

Moved by Coun. MacGregor, seconded by Coun. Boyes, that the rate of pay for man and team on the Corporation be placed at 60c. per hour. Carried.

The following accounts were ordered paid:

Geo. Greer, acting constable, four nights	8 00
C. A. Anderson & Son	2 50
D. B. Wilson, hardware	6 05
Fred L. Shoppy	12 22
The Hydro Electric	9 00

referred to the Finance Committee.

Council adjourned.

A NAPANEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Finance Committee of the Town of Napanee are arranging for a gathering of the men of the town for the purpose of fostering a community spirit. They are planning a splendid supper with entertainment and addresses.

The Commissioner of Trade and Commerce of the Canadian National Railways, Mr. J. Grace Smith, will give an address. Plans will be laid for arranging a Chamber of Commerce. The fee for the banquet has been set at $1.50, and a number of citizens are paying extra to hire entertainers for the evening. Every citizen who is interested will want to hear what Mr. G. Price Green has to say and at the same time will be anxious to give a boost to the fostering spirit in our midst. Don't wait to be spoken to personally. Hand in your name as one of the progressive citizens. For particulars apply to Mr. F. S. Boyes, chairman of Finance, or Mayor Robinson.

LOOK HERE!

Car Best Corn
Car Best Oats

Ground and Mixed $3.25 per 100.

Bran Shorts, and best Flour at close prices. Frost wire fencing and gates always on hand. All kinds farm seeds. See Fred before selling your hay, straw and grain.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,

NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.

Opposite Campbell House.

ODESSA

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Parks left last week to make their home in Kingston. A number of their friends met at their home last Monday night for a farewell party and a very pleasant time was spent with music and dancing. Mr. and Mrs. Parks will be greatly missed.

The concert and social party in the town hall last Thursday night, by the Wilton Dramatic Club, was a great success. The play staged, "Deacon Dubbs," was well worthy of praise, as each part was very creditably rendered. The generous dishes of sugar were appreciated.

A baby boy arrived last Friday to make his home with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Shane.

Visitors: Mrs. Herbert McCabe, Fredericksburgh, with her mother, Mrs. James Bailey, and James Bailey; Mr. M. Evens, of Kingston, with his mother, Mrs. James Denyes, and James Denyes; Mrs. Charles Dewey, Miss Phoebe Dewey and Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Dewey spent the week end with Mrs. James McConnell; Mrs. Stagg and little daughters, Helen and Jean, of Kingston, with Sidney Silver; Mrs. T. J. Kelly is visiting her sister, Mrs. La Neck, Deseronto; Alfred Babcock has returned from spending the past week with relatives at Parker.

Pure Linseed Oil and No. 1 White Lead at WILSON'S Hardware Store.

YARKER

While a group of children were playing on the wharf owned by A. W. Benjamin, just back of his house, one little girl, the daughter of George Tregent, two or three years old, accidently fell into about six feet of water and had gone down for the second time when the screams of the other children gave the alarm. Mrs. A. W. Benjamin ran out and jumped into the water, reaching her in time to save the little one from a watery grave.

Mr. Woodcock and family, of Elm Tree, have moved into the village.

Bert Babcock and family, of Wilton, have moved into the house of Mr. Shangraw.

Mr. Bradley is moving to Brockville where he has secured a position.

Mrs. Ward, of Wilton, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Sanderson.

Mrs. Sherlock and Mrs. Skinner, of Camden East, visited at the home of Mrs. Cyrus recently.

Mrs. J. Kerr has gone [illegible] again after a short visit with her daughter at Bath.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess spent Sunday last at Enterprise.

Mrs. Maud Hawley, of Camden East, called on friends on Sunday last.

The cheese factory has opened again and another successful season is looked forward to.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Deacon spent Sunday last with their daughter, Mrs. Freeborn, near Odessa.

Mr. Vanloan and son, of Morven, have moved to the village to reside with his daughter, Mrs. Fred Lovelace.

A. Smith, of Tweed, was a caller in the village recently.

Muresco and Alabastine in all the popular shades, at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

THE I.O.D.E. MEMORIAL FUND

The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire is now turning its patriotic energies to the task of raising a fund to promote the educational work it has adopted as a memorial to the Canadian men and women who gave their lives for the defence of the Empire in the Great War. That is a fitting task for an organization that raised during war time $5,500,000 to aid our soldiers at the front. The educational work the Order proposes to institute is well designed to strengthen the ties of British connection and to deepen the culture of freedom and loyalty that has made British subjects throughout the Empire strong in their unity. The Canadianizing of our foreign-born citizens is one of the objects of the educational work the Order has taken upon itself in memory of the soldiers. Of the $500,000 required it is proposed to raise $75,000 in Toronto. Of this amount $20,000 is understood to be already provided for by Toronto Chapters of the Order. Another $30,000 is expected to be raised by a special subscription committee, and for the rest a general canvass is to be made. Mrs. A. E. Gooderham is convenor of the special committee, which is a large and influential body. The public of Toronto can be depended upon to respond well to the general canvas that is to be carried on by the Chapters, for no part of the Dominion is the war work of the I. O. D. E. more appreciated than in that city, and in no part is there a heartier desire to promote an educational movement worthy to be memorial to our defenders.

Our friends as well as our members in the town of Napanee, and county of Lennox and Addington are asked to give now, to give within their means, and to lend their warmest support to this patriotic effort to benefit the soldiers' and sailors' orphans. It is a cause in which every man, woman and child in Canada should be interested, and give to it their hearty co-operation.

Watch for further particulars re National War Memorial Fund of the I.O.D.E. Send subscriptions to treasurer, Miss Edna Richardson, John street, Napanee, who will acknowledge same.

Highest price paid for eggs at H. W. KELLY'S grocery.

MEN WE MUST ADMIRE

THEY PROTECT LAW AND ORDER IN YOUNG COUNTRY.

The Royal Northwest Mounted Police Have Been Mustered Out of Service After Making a Record That Cannot Be Matched In the History of Modern Pioneer Undertakings Under Any Flag.

THE famous Northwest Mounted Police has been mustered out of service.

For half a century, "the Scarlet and Gold" of the riders of the plains had been a symbol of law and order. And the territory they policed is as vast as the United States west of the Mississippi.

On the prairies, in mountains and forest, through the ice-bound reaches of Arctic coast, they made the "long patrol," protecting the settler, succoring the weak and administering justice with relentless hand to Indian and white man, to British and alien.

The territory covered by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police has now reached a point in population where a different form of policing is called for.

The many provinces which at the inception of this famous corps were populated by hunters, trappers and Indians, have been thickly settled by farmers, merchants and professional men. And these provinces have formed their separate laws for governing, which may or may not have interfered with the methods of administering law and order as carried out by the "Scarlet and Gold."

It is now merged with the Canadian Mounted Police.

Only in the far north is any of the original work of the police left. Here in the Great Barrens, along the desolate shores of Hudson Bay and the Arctic Ocean, through the Rockies to Dawson, the "long patrols" will be needed.

But the famous corps has done its work and has last its identity in the new national force.

The uniform has been preserved, but the old romance has departed.

For nearly two centuries the Hudson Bay Company had ruled that vast territory between Hudson Bay and the Rockies, when in 1870 the Dominion of Canada gained possession. The great company which had been guardian alike to the wild Cree, Assiniboines and Cree Indians, tribes, and their influence was powerful and firm. Then came a change in control. It became a "no-man's land," with the great company without authority and the Dominion Government without any machinery to enforce its edicts.

It was a dangerous period. The United States Government was seeking to curb the Sioux. They, in turn, were making overtures to the Canadian Indians to join them. The whisky runner was unchecked in his debauchery of the Indian. It was at this period that the Royal Northwest Mounted Police came into existence, and since then have been the most potent influence in preserving order in the great territory.

Three companies were mobilized at Winnipeg, or as it was then known, "Fort Gary." Three other companies joined them later. In all, 1,050 men restored and preserved order in a territory as large as Europe, without a railway, and peopled with nearly 100,000 Indians. The whisky traders and embittered against the whites by the depletion of the buffalo herds, the almost sole source of Indian food.

It was then that the famous "scarlet and gold" uniform was accorded. To the Indian the "Coat of Scarlet" symbolized the power of the "Great White Mother," and Col. Robertson-Ross, organizer of the force, suggested the uniform for its members.

From the Red river the new force made its first long patrol. Through what was then known as the Athabasca Desert it struggled for 800 miles, establishing posts, and finally wintered in Fort McLeod, in the foothills of the Rockies.

From there its activities spread until now, on the Hudson Bay, Coronation Gulf, the frozen Arctic and the desolate Yukon, are posts from which patrols keep watch.

By horse, canoe and dog train they carry the authority of the law to the Eskimo of the Arctic, the whalers of Herschell Island and the gold rushers of the Rockies. In the Last Mile of the Way they brought the wild Indian into treaty, have made the cattle rustler or whiskey runner known by name, and in the Klondike rush, during seething mining camp of Dawson was as safe as an eastern hamlet.

During the reign of the force Canada's western domain passed from a country of tribal conflict through the railway stage, when current sentimental was aroused over the Indian without provoking strife with the original owners of the country, to the period of peaceful settlement and the upbuilding of modern cities.

They won not only the confidence of the Canadian Indians, but also of the fierce Sioux, who sought refuge in Canada after the Custer massacre.

Sounds Like Fiction.

Out at Gunton, a village near Winnipeg, wolves prowl the streets in broad daylight, and usually come up the station to meet incoming trains. The station agent in the village, and champion wolf-killer in the district, usually slays two or three in the morning before breakfast, he told Magistrate Richardson of Winnipeg, when he applied for a permit to buy a revolver.

The Finest Garden Seeds.

Staple and fancy groceries, provisions, White Rose and Quaker flour.

THOMPSON BROS.

Good Quality Tea, properly brewed, takes away fatigue, and is absolutely harmless, as a daily beverage - TRY

"SALADA"

8679

once, and you'll never forsake its use.

Farmers

Success and prosperity come to the farmer as well as the merchant or manufacturer who conducts his affairs in a business-like manner.

The services of this Bank are offered you in the transacting of your business.

Consult us; we will gladly help you to solve your problems. 726

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH

G. P. CARR, ... Manager.

Draw on Your Customers

through the Merchants Bank. With Branches in all parts of Canada, and correspondents abroad, this Bank is in a position to present Drafts promptly, have them accepted, and collect payment, with the least possible trouble and cost to you.

The Manager will be glad to take up this matter with you.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.

Napanee Branch, . . . E. R. Checkley, Manager.
Yarker, Verona and Parham Branches, . J. W. McClyment, Manager.
Tamworth Branch, ... S. D. Whaley, Manager.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

Some Valuable Farms FOR SALE

Apply to T. B. GERMAN.

eph Henry Forbes of the township of Kaladar, Anglesea & Effingham in the County of Lenox & Addington, in the Province of Ontario, returned soldier, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a bill of divorce from his wife, Bessie Forbes, whose last known address was Newport News, in the State of Virginia in the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Napanee, Province of Ontario, February 18th, 1920.

U. M. WILSON,
Solicitor for applicant

12-3m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of Mary Ann Phippen, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and amending Acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Mary Ann Phippen, late of the Township of Frederickburgh, in the County of Lennox and Adington, deceased, who died on or about the 25th day of January, A. D. 1920, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid to Herrington, Warner & Grange, Napanee, Ontario, solicitors for the executors of the last will and testament of the said Mary Ann Phippen, deceased, on or before the 10th day of May, A.D., 1920, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 10th day of May, A.D. 1920, the said executors may proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which they shall then have received notice, and shall not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

Herrington, Warner & Grangé,
Solicitors for the said Executors.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1920. 18-d

The Napanee Branch

Great War Veterans' Association

Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.

Clubrooms situated in Harshaw Block, Dundas St.

Daly's good tea for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

WANTED—Smart girl. Apply to MRS. WHEELER, Queen's Hotel. 21

WANTED—A good general servant. Apply to MRS. WHEELER, Queen's Hotel. 19

WANTED—A good general servant. Apply to MRS. W. J. Dollar. 19

LOST—In or near Centreville, gent's gold ring initial "S. W. B." will finder kindly notify F. W. Barrett, Napanee.

FOR SALE—A number of horses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 12-tf

FOR SALE—Democrat wagon, in splendid condition. Cheap for quick sale. Apply to C. P. YEREX, United Cigar Store.

FOR SALE—Black Walnut Upbridge Organ, in first-class condition. Apply to MRS. JOHN POLLARD, Dundas St., Napanee. 22-c

REGISTERED SHORT HORN BULLS for sale—One two-year old; one yearling; also heifer calves. Apply to MARK HAWLEY, R. R. 2, Napanee. 21-ep

FOR SALE — Splendid Brick House, in first-class state of repair, corner lot, all conveniences, new furnace, two lots, with fruit trees and garden. Apply to W. J. SHANNON, County Treasurer. 21-ep

ROOM TO LET—A room in the Harshaw block, on the second floor, about 20 x 25 feet. Would make a good room suitable for a society with small membership. Apply to JOHN HAMBLY. 19-tf

TO RENT—Store in the Biewett block, next door to the Dominion Bank. Immediate possession. Also small house to rent. Apply to MRS. BLEWETT, over the Dominion Bank, John street, Napanee. 14-c-tf

FOR SALE—Commodious frame house, and large lot, on Isabella St., electric lighted, first-class well, good garden, etc. Also a Heintzman square piano, rose wood case. Apply to O. R. LAIDLEY, Albion St., Belleville; or Percy Laidley, Hydro-Electric, Napanee. 17-d

New Perfection Oil Stoves, also Florence Wickless Oil Stoves, in all sizes at WILSON'S Hardware Store.

WALLACE'S are special agents in Napanee for Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and all his other remedies.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

At local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged or admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion. If in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

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Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge at our office in London, to whom advice grats will be given, if required.

W. G WILSON,

BARRISTER,

Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc

P. O. Box 630. Telephone No. 85.

OFFICE — North Side Dundas Street Napanee, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, Napanee

DR. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon to the Kingston General Hospital

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between Post and Robert Streets, Napanee.

The Candy Store

Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.

If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

CHOCOLATES of all sorts and prices

P. PAPPAS

'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

SHOT DOWN IN CHURCH

Tragic Death of Famous New York Doctor.

Dr. James Markoe Was Taking Up the Collection In Fashionable Congregation When Murdered by Lunatic, Who Claims to Have Been a Soldier in Canadian Army, From Which He Deserted.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Dr. James Markoe, a well-known surgeon, was shot and killed Sunday, while taking up the offering at the morning service in the fashionable St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, 15th Street and Stuyvesant Place, in the old aristocratic district of New York.

His assailant was captured after a short chase by a group of parishioners headed by William Jones, Morgan, president of the Merchants' Association of New York; Dr. George E. Brewer and J. Morgan Jones. At the East 22nd Street Police Station, the prisoner gave his name first as Thomas W. Shelley and later as Thomas W. Simpkin. The police said he told them he had escaped Thursday from the Eastern State Hospital for the Insane at Williamsburg, Virginia. The man was born in London, England, and said he had spent some time in Canada, before coming to the United States.

Dr. Markoe, a wealthy vestryman of the church, was at first said to be personal physician of J. Pierpont Morgan, also a parishioner there. He was 56 years old.

The church was crowded with parishioners, many of them representatives of the wealthiest families in New York when the shooting took place. Dr. Markoe was walking down the left aisle taking up the collection while the choir was singing an anthem. As he reached the twelfth pew from the rear and leaned over to pass the plate, Shelley, who was seated next to the aisle, whipped out a revolver and fired at the physician. The bullet struck him over the left eye and he collapsed in the pew.

Several women screamed and men rushed from their seats, some to the aid of the physician and others in pursuit of his assailant. Shelley with the revolver in his hand, leaped over the body of the physician and started to run out of the church. The choir, led by Charles Safford, continued singing in an effort to quiet the congregation.

Shelley continued shooting. His second shot, directed at members of the congregation who were closing in on him, went wild. John C. Tiedmann, the sexton, dropped to the floor in time to escape the flying bullet, which grazed the cheek of J. Morgan Jones.

Shelley then ran from the church into Stuyvesant Square. Dr. Brewer was the first man to reach him. He grabbed the man's arm, but Shelley managed to wiggle free and get away enough to fire another shot, which grazed Dr. Brewer's thigh. By that time several other members of the congregation had thrown Shelley to the ground and were holding him down when a policeman arrived, handcuffed the prisoner, and took him to the police station.

Meanwhile, Dr. Markoe had been carried out of the church and driven away in an automobile. As he was being lifted into the car he regained consciousness long enough to say "I will be all right," and then collapsed. He was rushed to the Lying-in-Hospital at Eighteenth street and Second avenue, but was dead when brought into that institution.

In the church at the time were George W. Wickersham, former United States Attorney-General; R. Fulton Cutting, president of the Bureau of Municipal Research, and many other prominent members.

Shelley freely admitted that he had shot Dr. Markoe. "There are a lot more who are going to get it, too," he said, when questioned by police detectives.

He told a rambling story of his movements covering the seven years he has been in Canada and the United States. He brought his wife and three children to Canada seven years ago. He enlisted in the Canadian army, but was absent without leave, he said, when he learned his wife had become a mother. He asked for a transfer to an organization stationed near his wife's home, but was refused as being "too valuable a man," he said.

"I figured," he explained, "that if I was too good a man for the outfit to lose, I was too good for my wife to lose. I was in the same outfit and entered the United States, and later brought my wife and children over."

Absolutely sane also, Shelley added, he escaped from the insane asylum at Fergus Falls, Minn., after three unsuccessful attempts. Six months later he was in Winnipeg, he said, and there bought a revolver which he has carried ever since and with which he did the shooting.

"The preacher in his sermon at the church," he continued, "told them to be good to strangers, but no one spoke to me, and I resented it."

In addition to the prominence achieved as physician to the family of J. Pierpont Morgan, Dr. Markoe was noted for his philanthropies to the poor of New York. The Lying-in-Hospital, first established in the Lower East Side, was the result of his influence, and later he induced the elder Morgan to endow and erect a modern institution. The physician gave $1,000,000 to the charitable project. His son has maintained the hospital. Dr. Markoe was a distinguished surgeon and consultant head.

Dr. Markoe was physician to the elder Mr. Morgan for many years, and continued to be the family physician. When J. P. Morgan, jr., was shot by Frank Holt, who later committed suicide, Dr. Markoe attended the financier and a few months afterward the surgeon performed an operation on Mr. Morgan for appendicitis.

Gen. Denikine Reaches London.

LONDON, April 21.—General Denikine, former commander of the anti-Bolshevik army in South Russia, reached London Saturday night from Constantinople. His visit is an unofficial one.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Reading of Busy Paper—A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY.

Wheat seeding has begun at Cadillac, Sask., under favorable conditions.

Ald. Harry Phelan of Peterboro, died suddenly yesterday, aged 63.

Dissolution of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies has taken effect on order of the Sultan.

Percy Wilde offered to box gratis for the Windsor Army and Navy Veterans on Labor Day.

Roderick MacFarlane, formerly Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Co., died at Winnipeg, aged 87.

A violent seismic disturbance was felt in the Charente Department of France on Saturday night.

Toronto landlords are making an average increase of 25 per cent. in rents for the coming summer.

Wm. Gordon, Deputy-mayor and six times alderman of Stratford, died suddenly, at the age of 79.

An effort will be made this summer to bring fresh caught fish from James Bay to Toronto by air freight.

Belleville citizens favor the purchase of the bridge across the river of Quinte or the erection of a new one.

The Robt. Simpson Co. had net earnings on merchandise of $1,986,343, compared with $1,282,304 in the previous year.

The Danish seamen's strike is becoming increasingly serious and Denmark is virtually cut off from Great Britain and America.

"Jimmy" Wilde, English flyweight boxing champion, outpointed Young Coln Kid in every round of a 10-round bout at Windsor.

Colin C. MacLennan, manager of the Dunsmuir Fish & Cold Storage, fell out of a window while evidently walking in his sleep, and died from his injuries.

Representatives have been named for all the provinces, except Prince Edward Island, to participate in the conference at Ottawa in August to co-ordinate labor laws.

Jockey clubs, after hearing that the government is to make book courses would be $10,000 daily and $5,000 daily on half-mile courses, announced that it is prohibitive.

THURSDAY.

The Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario West is meeting in Orillia.

The Italian Aid and Protective Association has been formed in Toronto.

Ten huge motor lorries are coming from Detroit to Toronto to take back merchandise.

The Prince of Wales left Honolulu Wednesday for Australia on the battle-cruiser Renown.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Friday last to assassinate President Carranza of Mexico.

Hon. Lomer Gouin, Prime Minister of Quebec, was received Wednesday by President Deschanel of France.

Mrs. John McNeil, of Toronto, died of heart failure while across the river at Port Huron to spend a few hours.

J. B. Tyrrell of Toronto has been appointed consulting engineer to the National Mining Corporation, London, Eng.

The Grand Council of Ontario, Royal Arcanum, is holding at Hamilton its first meeting since the beginning of the war.

Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, leader of the recent unsuccessful coup in the city of Berlin, is at Dantzic, outside of the German Government.

Magistrate Denison of Toronto has requested Attorney-General W. E. Raney for a means of curbing auto speeding in Toronto.

Zeno Rinpello, aged 45, dropped dead on the Walker road, Walkerville, Wednesday. He had relatives and owned property in Northern Ontario.

Harry Vero was instantly killed and his wife and companion serious injured, when an excavation on St. Clair avenue, Toronto, collapsed and buried them under tons of earth.

The Danish navigation strike, by 496 votes to 273, a money by-law for the construction of a new waterworks system costing $397,000, using the River Thames as the source of supply.

Chief Tobias of Moravian town was the only Indian representative so far heard by the Parliamentary Committee considering the Franchise Bill who thoroughly approved of the enfranchising of the Indians.

FRIDAY.

The Bank of England rate was increased to 7 per cent.

Gaflanogue Roman Catholic ratepayers are to establish a separate school.

A gendarme was murdered on Wednesday at Flensburg, Slesvig, by a German mob.

Detective McMahon was roughly handled by returned soldiers in the Red Triangle Club, Toronto.

Mrs. Pankhurst emphasized the need of prompt measures to suppress Bolshevism in an address in Toronto.

Louise Roulini, the French woman who acted as spy for the Germans, has been sentenced to death by court-martial.

Another consignment of live stock from Germany has been received by France under the terms of the Versailles Treaty.

G. H. Caine, son of Hall Caine, the novelist, was in Canada to negotiate for the purchase of pulp-wood limits and pulp.

The marriage of F. J. Symons to Nellie Mahon and that of L. Bonnor to Helene Marrenger were annulled by Superior Court judges at Montreal.

The McCready resolution, a request a referendum on liquor importation was the subject of a somewhat stormy Government caucus in Queen's Park.

The farming and labor interests will fuse in the counties of Nova Scotia where nomination has been declared necessary for the candidate's victory.

Manual Cabrera, President of Guatemala, against whose administration a revolution has been going on, is believed to have fled and to be on his way to Cuba.

The Winnipeg branch of the Dominion Labor Party decided in favor of the ten strike leaders lately accused of sedition being nominated for Winnipeg seats in the provincial elections next July.

The Grand River Valley Board of Trade passed a resolution urging early deepening of the St. Lawrence canals and locks, and the development under public ownership of power from the rapids.

SATURDAY.

Anthracite coal advanced from $14 to $15 a ton in St. Thomas.

Two young women have been given positions as firemen on the Long Island Railway.

Seven thousand cattle in Alberta have been destroyed because there is no feed for them.

The Legislature devoted much of its time yesterday to the denial of newspaper reports.

Three state troop officers and three civilians were arrested in Berlin for conspiracy against the Government.

Flour jumped to 25 cents a pound in many London grocery stores yesterday, and to 22 cents in Hamilton.

The Coalition opposition in the Grand Chamber of Deputies is demanding prorogation and a new election.

Fires of mysterious origin have done several hundred dollars' damage to sugar camps in the vicinity of Renfrew.

The Dominion Government has permitted the export of 10,000 tons of granulated sugar to the Central West-ern States.

The Turkish delegation to sign peace is expected to leave for Paris before the end of April or during the first few days of May.

The National Council of Women is asking the House of Commons to pass a law permitting for all time in Canada the sale of oleomargarine.

The first Ottawa branch of the Grand Army of United Veterans, formerly known as the United Veterans' League, was formed at Ottawa.

James Allington, former member of the Ontario Legislature for South Waterloo and later in the Commons, a pioneer in the flax industry, died at his home in Baden.

Enraged at his brother-in-law, Jake Senft, for alleged improper relations with his wife, Harry Johnson attempted to shoot him, but shot Jake's brother, Fred, instead, killing him, on the latter's farm at Jasmin, Sask.

MONDAY.

Potatoes sold at Chatham Saturday for $6.25 a bag, or $1.10 a peck.

Cold weather spell considerably increased the yield of maple syrup.

Halifax yesterday had a snowstorm which reached the proportions of a blizzard.

Three boys were arrested in the east end of Toronto on charges of highway robbery.

The Turkish Nationalists have occupied the town of Hadjin, a short distance southeast of Marash.

Upper Canada College held a memorial service in honor of those of its ex-pupils who fell in the war.

When taking a short cut home from work Saturday Edward Bedford was killed by a G.T.R. train at Galt.

The Bloor Street Methodist Church, Toronto, celebrated its forty-eighth anniversary with special services.

George Walker, formerly a prosperous farmer of West Zorra township, Oxford, committed suicide by drowning in a creek at Ingersoll, died in his 83rd year.

The tercentenary of the Ven. Marguerite Bourgeois, founder of the Congregation de Notre Dame, was celebrated Saturday at Montreal.

A meeting of the Grand Army of United Veterans in Toronto called on the Union Government to resign office and present the re-establishment question to the country for decision.

One person was killed and 45 others injured when the Paris-Cherbourg express left the rails Sunday. The Archbishop of Paris was on board.

The Swedish Parliament has passed the new marriage law abolishing the husband's personal guardianship and depriving him of the legal right to dispose of his wife's personal property.

TUESDAY.

Manitoba Fair Wage Board announces increase for some trades.

Wm. Bell, K.C., for 62 years a lawyer in Hamilton, died at the age of 77.

Port Dalhousie ratepayers voted by a large majority to raise $120,000 for a system of waterworks.

South Ontario teachers have organized a Safety Circle or Teachers' Federation for the Inspectorate.

The one-year-old daughter of W. H. Hands, St. Catharines, swallowed some pills and died in a few minutes.

The Soviet communiques admit that the Red armies are not making a success of their attacks on the Polish front.

U. S. Ambassador Davis will deliver an address at Shakespeare's tomb in Stratford-on-Avon at the celebration on Friday.

Turkish bands have attacked a Greek village on the Konieh Railway and an appeal for aid has been made to the British forces.

Peter Trivoulides, a Greek, who was born in Marathon, won the Boston Marathon race yesterday. His time was eight minutes behind the record.

John Kendrick Bangs, in a scathing reference to the Hearst press, stated that it must not be regarded as representative of public sentiment in the United States.

A broadside of criticism was directed in the Legislature against J. Walter Jones's bill to make Toronto responsible for damage done to restaurants in the riots of August, 1918.

A charge of murder has been laid against Beaudin, arrested in Toledo in connection with the death of Ramouch Hasson, whose body was found in a Wolseley street cellar in Toronto on Saturday.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer stated in the House of Commons that among the causes of the unprecedented increase in the consumption of tobacco in Britain was the growing habit of smoking among women.

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

OUTLAW STRIKE ENDS

Railways Are Resuming Business Once Again.

Majority of the Men Who Went Out Have Reported for Duty In the Larger Centres—Normal Passenger Services Resumed and Freight Is Moving Again In United States.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The nation-wide railroad strike apparently has collapsed.

Except in a few isolated sections, railway officials reported Sunday night the bulk of the men who followed the leadership of John Grunau, a Chicago trainman, had returned to work. Normal passenger service was virtually restored, they said, while substantial progress had been made in moving the vast amount of freight which had been accumulating throughout the country, especially in the east, during the past three weeks.

The strike was "broken" not out without presenting any grievances, and later announced that failure to receive increases had been granted to other railroad men prompted their action. The strikers, who acted in defiance of their railroad brotherhood chiefs, have generally returned without any definite promises of more pay.

In many cases, however, they have been assured their demands will be presented to President Wilson's Labor Board, which has been empowered under the Federal Transportation Act to settle disputes between the railroads and their men. The board is now sitting in Washington.

In Chicago, the original strike centre, railroad officials reported the strike had lost its effectiveness, while brotherhood chiefs declared action would be taken toward revoking the charters of locals which refused or refused to return to work by midnight Saturday. Not more than 2,000 men were reported to be out from the railroad officials, although these figures were disputed by Grunau, who claimed the strikers' ranks were unbroken, and that a meeting of outlaw union heads from all sections of the country would be held there early this week to make plans for continuing the strike.

In the New York district it was apparent that most of the strikers, whose numbers were variously estimated from 4,000 to 20,000, had returned. Two thousand employes of the Hudson Tubes, which tunnel thousands of commuters into New York daily from northern New Jersey points, were also reported to have had important holddouts. The tubes have been closed to passenger traffic since they walked out, April 9.

In Detroit an attempt will be made to resume switching operations with volunteer crews recruited from the ranks of the ferry-boat workers, Cleveland all local freight terminals, with the exception of the New York Central, Collingwood and the Lake Erie Railroad, were still tied up, but passenger service through the Union depot was resumed.

The return Sunday of several hundred striking Baltimore & Ohio trainmen of the Connellsville-Pittsburgh division is expected to mark general resumption of freight service in that district. A few Pittsburg terminal men are still out.

Virtual normal conditions were reported in the Buffalo, Toledo and Philadelphia districts, where the majority of the strikers had already returned to work. Strenuous efforts were made Sunday night to break up the strike in Columbus, Ohio.

ARE WE INSOLVENT?

Startling Statement Made by Prof. Cudmore.

That Canada, at the present moment was, if based on the same footing as a private corporation, insolvent, was the statement of Prof. S. A. Cudmore, of the Federal Bureau of Statistics, before the National Council on Public Ownership.

The Dominion debt, he said, was larger than that of the United States after the Civil War, and this in spite of the fact that the United States at that time had three times the present population of Canada. The Dominion was practically bankrupt, suspended the meeting of Dominion notes in gold, and if asked to-day to meet the obligations it could not do so. "Any private corporation would be in the same position it would be declared bankrupt, but the Government, being the Government, does not have to do this," he said. He quoted statistics showing the huge increase in the national debt, the interest upon which now amounts to $40 per year for every family in Canada.

Bishop Richardson, New Brunswick, and Rev. B. H. Vance, Alberton, both disagreed entirely with Prof. Cudmore, and pointed out that his views were in no way representative of the feelings of the delegates. "You might as well say Great Britain is bankrupt because she is suspending the meeting of her treasury notes," said Bishop Richardson.

"It is high time the people of Canada realized the position in which they are in. I don't think the extravagance which has prevailed in this country during the last year could be practiced by any private concern. We have to pull up on," said Prof. Cudmore, when the question of publishing his speech was raised. Considerable feeling was shown with the subject since the publication of Prof. Cudmore's sensational speech have mostly agreed that his view was incorrect.

Noted Saxon Communist Captured.

PRAGUE, April 20.—There is no question in the minds of the Czecho-Slovak authorities that the man they succeeded in having taken under arrest at Marienbad on Saturday is Max Hoelz, the notorious communist leader, the bandit and desperado after crossing into Czecho-Slovakia. He had 130,000 marks in his belt when captured.

The capture of Max Hoelz brings to a close—for the time being at least —the career of the picturesque Saxon outlaw. Three times the police have arrested Hoelz and as many times he has escaped from prison. During the recent Kapp rebellion, Hoelz seized the reins of power at Falkenstein, Saxony, fifteen miles from Plauen. After the fall of the Kapp dictatorship, Hoelz and his band made sudden raids on adjacent towns. They even held up the Berlin-Munich express train. The exploits of the band became so audacious that the Saxon Government decided Hoelz must be crushed by military means and sent a force of troops against him.

GREAT BRITAIN STRONG.

Substantial Reduction Made In the National Debt.

LONDON, April 20.—Great Britain's floating debt on March 31 was £1,312,305,000, a decrease of £100,000,000 in a year, Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons on Monday. Mr. Chamberlain's statement was made in presenting the new budget bill.

The Chancellor estimated expenditures for the current year at £1,177,452,000 and revenues at £1,341,650,000 on the existing basis, leaving £164,600,000 for reduction of the debt amounted to £1,278,000,000. He asked the country for further effort to improve credit. Substantial reduction of the debt must be started at once, he said.

The Chancellor said the external debt amounted to £1,278,000,000, showing a reduction of £86,000,000 during the year, and this would be further reduced in the current year by repayment of the Anglo-French loan of £500,000,000. The whole burden, he said, would be greatly next autumn without further borrowing from the United States. Great Britain proposed to repay her half of the loan, Mr. Chamberlain asserted, had already had a pronounced effect on the money market.

The Government had decided that there should be no more borrowing to balance revenue and expenditure. The only borrowing would be to the extent of paying the debt. The chancellor outlined proposed increases in taxation. He proposed to revise the postal charges, the letter rate being raised to twopence for three pence, an increase of half penny. The newspaper postage will be doubled, or one penny for six ounces. The minimum for telegrams will be one shilling instead of ninepence.

MUST OBSERVE TREATY.

Allies Will Take Firm Stand With Germany.

SAN REMO, April 20.—While the Turkish question was on the program for first consideration by the conference of premiers Monday, it developed that there already has been discussion over the question of enforcing the execution of the treaty of peace with Germany. Premiers Lloyd George, Millerand, and Nitti agreed without a moment's discussion that Germany should be told in the most positive manner that she must observe the treaty; that the Allies were determined upon this, and that she should be warned of the punishments and consequences should she refuse or fail to observe the treaty. Premier Lloyd George declared economic pressure, depriving Germany of food, raw materials, and intercourse with the allied countries.

Premier Millerand is described as having said that such pressure, without the use of naval or military aid, would in effect be pressure at all. He declared it would be another "make believe," and that Germany could conduct her economic business through the neutral countries just the same. The only warning that would be respected, the only pressure that would be effective, he asserted, would be force — the application of such military, naval and air measures as experts might deem sufficient. Premier Lloyd George, it is said, resisted this conclusion. Premier Nitti inclined to the view of British Prime Minister's view and the matter rests there for the present. A compromise may take the form of an ultimatum to Germany with the threat of applying effective compulsion without indicating what form the compulsion might take.

GUN RUNNING IN IRELAND.

Government Unaware of It, Says Bonar Law.

LONDON, April 20.—Replying to a question Monday in the House of Commons as to whether there was any attempt at gun running into Irish seaports recently, Andrew Bonar Law, the Government spokesman, said there had been numerous seizures of arms by the local police of arms and undoubtedly small arms were being introduced surreptitiously into Ireland. Nothing was known, however, of attempts at gun running, he added.

The outbreak of the fighting between the Unionists and Sinn Feiners in Belfast led the police to intervene with fixed bayonets on Sunday. The fighting started when the Sinn Feiners left their own quarters by this means. The police were heavily stoned by the mobs and fired upon by the latter's charges. They succeeded in clearing the streets about midnight. All suspected persons were searched for firearms. Only one arrest was made, however, in the case of a youth with a pocketful of iron bolts.

As the result of Saturday's rioting more than fifty persons were treated in the infirmary. Many others who had been injured declined medical attention.

HUNS START TO PAY.

Twenty Billions In Gold Marks Handed to Allies.

BERLIN, April 20.—Germany has already paid 20,000,000,000 in gold marks of the reparations instalment due on May 1.

This statement was made to me today by one of the leading German bankers.

"That this first obligation was promptly and completely met," he said, "gives hope that Germany will be able to meet her other obligations, provided the Allies, especially England, become reasonable and do not drive our country into the arms of Bolshevism."

The statement made by Minister of Finance Wirth that Germany's total indebtedness now amounts to 197,000,000,000 marks (normally $49,250,000,000) caused a stir in business circles.

At the banks, however, it was pointed out that the aggregate national debt is given at 400,000,000,000 francs (normally $80,000,000,000).

The strike of thousands of the German railwaymen and employes of the posts, telegraphs, and other services are expected to total another 15,000,000,000 marks.

Oppose Influx of Canadian Labor.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—To prevent an influx of Canadian and Mexican laborers into this country, the American Federation of Labor, through Frank Morrison, its secretary, asked Congress Saturday to "take any necessary action" to grant orders of the Department of Labor permitting admission of Canadians and Mexicans to work this year in the beet sugar industry in Colorado and other Western States.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, April 20.—Quotations on the Board of Trade Saturday were as follows:

Manitoba Wheat (In Store Ft. William).
No. 1 northern. $2.89.
No. 2 northern. $2.77.
No. 3 northern. $2.72.

Manitoba Oats (In Store Ft. William).
No. 2 C.W., 91.09½.
No. 3 C.W., 91.06½.
Extra No. 1 Feed, 91.07½.
No. 1 Feed, 91.06½.
No. 2 Feed, 91.03½.
Rejected, $1.46.
Feed, $1.46.

American Corn (Track, Toronto, Prompt Shipment).
No. 3 yellow, $2.65, nominal.

Ontario Oats (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2 white, $1.85 to $1.97.
Ontario Wheat (F.o.b. Shipping Points, According to Freights).
No. 1 winter, per car lot, $2 to $2.01.
No. 2 winter, per car lot, $1.98 to $2.00.
No. 3 winter, per car lot, $1.92 to $1.93.
No. 1 spring, per car lot, $2.02 to $2.03.
No. 2 spring, per car lot, $1.98 to $2.01.
No. 3 spring, per car lot, $1.92 to $1.94.
Peas (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, $2.

Barley (According to Freights Outside).
Malting, $1.83 to $1.85.

Buckwheat (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, $1.75 to $1.80.

Rye (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, $2.05 to $2.10.

Ontario Flour (In Late Bags. Prompt Shipment.
Government standard, $10.50 Montreal, $10.50 Toronto.

Millfeed (Car Lots, Delivered, Montreal Freights, Bags Included).
Bran, per ton, $35; shorts, per ton, $38; good feed flour, $3.75 to $4.

Hay (Track Toronto).
No. 2, per ton, $23 to $24; mixed, per ton, $22.

Straw (Track, Toronto).
Car lots, per ton, $11 to $12.

Farmers' Market.
Fall wheat—No. 2, nominal.
Spring wheat—No. 2, nominal.
Goose wheat—No. 2, nominal.
Barley—Malting and feed, nominal.
Oats—Nominal.
Buckwheat—Nominal.
Rye—Nominal.
Peas—Nominal.
Hay—Timothy and mixed clover, nominal.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

A. L. Hudson & Co., Standard Bank Building, report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Corn—					
May	171¾	172½	170½	171¾	169¾
July	160¾	161¾	159¾	161¼	158¼
Sept.	160	162¾	160	161¾	159¾
Oats—					
May	86½	87¾	86½	87	86
July	90	91	89½	90¾	89½
Sept.	77¾	78¾	76¾	77¾	76¾
Pork—					
May				37.50	37.15
July	38.00	38.15	37.65	38.15	38.15
Lard—					
May	20.35	20.40	20.15	20.25	20.25
July	21.30	21.40	21.20	21.32½	21.30
Sept.	21.80	21.92	21.75	21.75	21.85
Ribs—					
May	18.55	18.55	18.45	18.50	18.50
July	19.15	19.25	19.10	19.12	19.10
Sept.				19.60	19.50

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, April 20.—With a run of about 4500 cattle on the Union Stock Yards market yesterday, trade was about the same as a week ago, with the prices a shade lower from the close of last week.

Export cattle trade was steady, spring lambs, weighing from 40 to 50 lbs., selling at from $15 to $18 apiece; yearlings, $14 to $15; calves, per lb.; choice sheep, 15c to 17c; heavy sheep, 12½c to 14c.

The calf market was $2 up, choice veals selling at from 20c to 21c; medium, 17½c to 19c; common, 14c to 16c.

The hog market was a trifle stronger, probably 15c up, and selling at 19½c f.o.b. and 20½c fed and watered at the market. Packing trade over prices, but the outlook seems to be fairly steady.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N.Y., April 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,600; 20-40 higher; strong; shipping steers, $14 to $15.50; butchers, $9 to $15.50; yearlings, $12 to $14; heifers, $6 to $12; cows, $4 to $11; bulls, $7 to $12; stockers and feeders, $6 to $10; fresh cows and springers, $65 to $175.

Calves—Receipts, 1200; slow; 50 cents lower; $6 to $16.50; few at $17.

Hogs—Receipts, 1350; $1 higher; heavy, $17 to $17.50; yorkers, $17.50 to $18; pigs, $17 to $18; light do. and pigs, $17 to $18; roughs, $14 to $14.50; stags, $10 to $13.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3000; wool lambs, $13 to $23; lambs, $12 to $21.50; ewes, yearlings, $18 to $20; wethers, $14.50 to $15; ewes, $6 to $14; mixed sheep at $14 to $14.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, April 19.—Cattle, 21,000; beef steers, 10c lower; the lower grades off $1.2 to $14; she stock, 25c lower; bulk, $8.50 to $10.25; canners and cutters, $6.50 to $8; veal calves, $5; calves, 50c to $1 lower; bulk, $15 to $16.

Hogs, 26,000; generally 25c to 50c higher; advance of heavy hogs, mostly last, top, $16.75; bulk, $15.15 to $16.50; heavy packing sows, $13 to $13.50; pigs, $14.50 to $15.50.

Sheep, 15,000; steady to 25c higher; top wool lambs, $21.75; bulk, $21 to $21.75; shorn lambs, $17.75; bulk, $18.25; sheep, steady.

A Martyr to Science.

PARIS, April 20.—Mme. Phisalix, Europe's most famous living expert on serpents, who is devoting herself to the study of the poison of the heart, the principal French woman allowed the venom to penetrate her system without taking any measures to counteract it. Not until she became aware of threatening death did she reveal what she had done and ask that a serum be made to counteract her famous antitoxin. So far it has been in vain, and only a miracle can save her.

BERLIN, April 20.—The Swedish

BERLIN, April 19.—The Swedish Government has decided to not grant extradition of Dr. Wolfgang Kapp in the event such action is requested by Germany, according to Vorwaerts. The Government takes the position that the offence of Dr. Kapp is not extraditable.

Bachelors' Income Tax.

PARIS, April 20.—The Chamber of Deputies on Saturday voted for an increase in the income tax of 25 per cent. in the case of bachelors over 30 years, as well as divorced persons, if in each category there are no dependents. The income tax was increased 10 per cent. in the case of persons who have been married two years, but are childless.

Taxpayers who are war pensioners, with 40 per cent. invalidity, are exempted.

Ontario Conservatives met and made plans for a convention to be held next October.

Natives in South Africa

Have Very Little Liberty

And May Become a Problem

A SERIOUS race problem is arising in South Africa, as a result of the relations between the whites and the natives. Most unusual restrictions are imposed on the natives. So severe are they in fact that William Charles Scully, writing in the Edinburgh Review, characterizes the conditions under which they live as slavery. He offers a severe indictment of the white races, both Boer and British, for the treatment they are according the blacks. He writes, in part:

In South Africa we are confronted by a very ominous situation. Within the Union limits there is a population of over six million souls, only a million and a quarter of whom are European, and throughout the greater area comprised by the four provinces —Cape, Transvaal, Free State, and Natal—such a stringent and illiberal color line is drawn, and not alone have the non-European inhabitants no voice in the management of the country, but their social and economic conditions are such as to practically debar them from advancement. Moreover they are subjected to vexatious discriminating laws, and are the victims of a deep and growing race prejudice on the part of the Europeans.

Many people are under the delusion that the English South African, as a rule, is the natives' protector, while the Dutchman is habitually the natives' oppressor. Unfortunately this is by no means the case. Neither race is prepared to treat the native or the colored man with liberality.

The law regarding natives and colored people is different in the four respective provinces of the Union. In only one particular is it uniform—in the Parliament of the Union no native or colored man may take a seat. In the Cape province, white, black, and colored have an equal right to the franchise, but in various Acts of Parliament, discrimination between the races is distinctly made. One important measure—the Natives' Land Act of 1913—which forbade, under stringent penalties, the hiring of land to natives practically throughout the Cape province, has been declared ultra vires on the ground that it conflicted with the Act of Union, but there is little doubt that before long the latter act will be amended to suit the situation. Of late years laws of increasing stringency on the subject of squatting have been enacted. A special law relating to Cape Town and Port Elizabeth has been passed, which provides that no native who is not a registered voter can sleep in either of these cities except a domestic servant on his master's premises. Locations with sheet-iron huts have been established in the environs, but these are disgracefully overcrowded—as many as sixteen people sometimes sleeping in one small room. It is in fact impossible for all the natives employed at the docks, or in handling merchandise, or at other unskilled labor, to be accommodated in the locations referred to. Nevertheless natives are continually arrested for breaking a law which it is a physical impossibility for them to obey. Yet the very existence of the communities involved depends upon the labor of these natives.

The conditions under which the natives live in the locations established in the eleven districts of the Cape province—and, in fact, South Africa generally — are most pitiful. There is no fixity of tenure, and the plots allotted are preposterously small. The inhabitants are heavily taxed, but the taxes are not spent for their benefit. Utter squalor and discomfort usually reign.

Cattle comprise the only form of wealth the native values. When, after long and faithful service on a farm, a native employe has acquired a small herd, he is apt to be dismissed because his master grudges him pasturage. It is not uncommon, especially in one of the often-recurring droughts, to see herds of cattle wandering along the roads with their dwindling herds of emaciated kine, vainly seeking a pasture.

Natal was granted a liberal constitution in 1856, but in 1865 a law was enacted which practically disfranchised the native. In the Free State both natives and colored people are disfranchised, and are subject to inconvenient and degrading disabilities. They have to carry passes when moving from place to place, and are not permitted to cultivate grazing from European farmers. Some of the municipal regulations in force are grotesquely oppressive. For instance, no girl of the age of sixteen is permitted to live, even with her parents, in a location unless she be in European service. In the Free State there is a law in force—common to all municipal areas—under which all females over the age of sixteen have to take out passes, for which a substantial charge is made. The police are in the habit of making domiciliary visits, and bitter complaints are made regarding their treatment of girls approaching the taxable age. The municipal locations are unspeakably wretched places, as a rule. The miserable huts are built upon small plots, and are thus huddled grievously together. Yet in many of these locations any native found outside the door of his hut after nine o'clock p.m. is liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment.

The foregoing points to a thinly-disguised slavery, and the circumstances in which there are many masters instead of one, and in which there is no individual responsibility for the welfare of the slave, or for his maintenance when decrepit.

A Source of Riches.

C. C. Jones, chairman of the Fur Industry and Wild Life Conference, stated recently that Canada will soon become one of the leading fur markets of the world, and Montreal may once more become the great centre of the fur trade. Mr. James White, chairman of the Commission for Conservation, pointed out the valuable influence of the fur trade on the development of Canada, without which British colonization would probably have never gone further west than Lake Superior. Canada's exports of furs to the United States had increased from $1,800,000 in 1915, to $13,800,000 in 1919.

Value of Furs.

The value of the skins of our fur-bearing animals has increased enormously in recent years. A mink, once worth only 40 cents, is now valued at between $13 to $28, and a muskrat which was once bought for 12 cents, is now bought for $5.50.

Herbert Girling a Great Explorer

REV. HERBERT GIRLING, Anglican missionary to the Copper Eskimos of Coronation Gulf, passed away on Wednesday evening, February 11, 1920, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. B. Hoare, 303 Bell street, Ottawa, from pneumonia, preceded apparently by an attack of influenza.

The late Rev. Herbert Girling was born in England on January 26, 1890. He was thus just 30 years of age. His father, Mr. William Girling, lives at 251 Ilkeston road, Old Radford, Nottingham. Herbert was working in connection with the Church Army when he joined one of the parties of volunteers organized by Archdeacon Lloyd under the Colonial and Continental Church Society and entered Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, ten years ago to train for the ministry. During this period of five or six years, in vacations, he took up active missionary work, especially among the Crees of the Pas district. So readily did he acquire the language that last summer on the boats coming up from the Arctic coast some of the Cree boatmen told Mr. Hoare that Mr. Girling (who was traveling with him) could speak Cree like one of themselves. He responded to the urgent appeal of Bishop Lucas, of Mackenzie River, for missionaries for the Eskimos, and in 1914 went into the north, where he was associated with Archdeacon Whitaker, Rev. W. H. Fry, Rev. E. Hester and Messrs. W. D. Young, G. E. Merritt and W. H. B. Hoare.

It would take a volume adequately to tell of his work on the Arctic coast. Suffice it to say that he took an active part in the great venture to reach the Copper Eskimos of Coronation Gulf district, sometimes miscalled the Blonde Eskimos. He was never very robust, but was able to accomplish many arduous journeys both in winter and summer. On one occasion he and an Eskimo companion found themselves with scarcely more than a day's food, 125 miles away from a camp which they must reach. The road lay across a barren rocky peninsula, and they knew the risk of being caught in a storm, and they traveled the 125 miles in two days.

He was truly one of Canada's great explorers, having traversed thousands of miles over the barren lands around Coronation Gulf. This region is situated in a remote part of the North American continent, midway between the mouth of the Mackenzie river and Hudson Bay. He penetrated to the undiscovered depths of Victoria Land and into Prince Albert Sound, and made many arduous journeys along the northern fringe of the continent. He made wearisome journeys traveling overland with pack dogs and in small boats along the coast by summer, taking the trail with dog sledge and snowshoes in the long winter months, living in snow houses, at times visiting the Eskimos camped out on the ice miles away from land, whither they had gone in search of the Arctic seal and polar bear.

Coronation Gulf sprang into prominence a few years ago when Radford and Street were murdered by the Eskimos in Bathurst Inlet. One of these murderers was employed as a guide by Mr. Girling and his companion for some time before they discovered his identity. This man was afterwards exonerated by the representative of the R.N.W.M.P., because of the peculiar circumstances connected with the unfortunate affair. The Eskimo, Amiralak by name, expressed great regret, and, as an act of reparation, without any suggestion from the white men, sent his wife's mother and sister by Messrs. Girling and Hoare the best of his season's catch of furs.

Mr. Girling was an exceptional linguist, mastering the intricacies of the Eskimo language very quickly. He had completed the translation of the Gospel of St. Mark and this is now being printed by the Bible Society in England. He also did a considerable amount of work towards preparing a grammar and a dictionary, and in this respect his work will live after him. He will be sadly missed by his fellow missionaries and by a host of friends.

Outside of a small circle, very few realized the importance, the pioneering and the real builders, of men like Herbert Girling, who go on quietly year after year, without the blare of trumpets, receiving none of the world's plaudits, whose sole reward is the sense and satisfaction of doing the duty nearest to hand—self-sacrifice. It is a remarkable fact that the death of Mr. Girling is the first to occur among the missionaries to the Eskimos of the Canadian Arctic coast since the establishment of the mission twenty-eight years ago, and to the extent it is indeed strange that this faithful worker of the north should die, not on the frontier, but in the capital of the Dominion.

A particularly pathetic incident in connection with his death is the fact that Mr. Girling was to have been married soon to Miss Lilla Stokes, of Sherwood Rise, Nottingham. After Mr. Girling came from the north last autumn for a much needed furlough, he paid a short visit to his friends in England, from thence he was called back to Canada to take part in the Forward Movement Campaign. A few weeks ago he underwent an operation on his throat, but had recovered sufficiently to resume his duties. His addresses were always a source of inspiration. He accompanied Bishop Lucas to Ottawa to give information before the royal commission regarding the introduction of reindeer into Northern Canada. On reaching Ottawa he fell ill and asked Mr. Hoare if he might go home with him rather than to the hospital. He was put to bed at once and seven days later he passed away.

STARVING PAPERS.

Different Views Taken of News Print Situation.

Shall American readers gorge themselves with Sunday supplements while Canadian readers starve for daily newspapers because American publishers demand the paper and are willing to pay a bigger price for it? This question is asked by many Journals of the Dominion in connection with the stopping of publication of more than one hundred Canadian newspapers for lack of paper. American newspapers publish on Sunday and carry on all days much more advertising, under special present conditions, than do Canadian newspapers. The result is that American buyers can afford to pay higher prices, which Canadian publishers are naturally not loath to receive. At first the Ottawa Government tried to regulate export and prices of paper for home consumers. But this procedure has been followed by a less drastic and more workable one. Exports of paper from Canada are allowed, but the Canadian press must not be deprived of necessary newsprint. The matter is a complicated one that the Government seems decided to have the manufacturers and the publishers disentangle for themselves. Justification of the government-control method is voiced by the Brantford Expositor, which avers that "it would be clearly an injustice to the people of Canada to allow the resources of this country, in this regard, to be exploited for the benefit of American newspapers, to the detriment of Canadian interests." An indication of the American demand is found in the fact that, "one American newspaper is importing from Canada an amount equal to 65 per cent. of the total consumption of Canadian newspapers." The Moose Jaw Evening Times also charges that "behind the whole trouble are the enormous prices paid for newsprint in the United States, and the unprecedented demand for this, the cheapest grade of paper made." If American newspapers are able and willing to pay for Canadian newsprint prices that threaten the existence of the daily and weekly Canadian press, remarks the Port Arthur News-Chronicle, "the consequence for Canada will be the nature of a national calamity."

But sharp opposition to the initial action of the Government appears in the Montreal Gazette, which says:

"It is asserted that Government intervention was made necessary because Canadian paper-makers refused to supply Canadian publishers, preferring to export the whole of their product to the United States. That statement lacks the essential element of truth. What two paper companies have declined to do is to supply Canadian publishers with newsprint at less than fair market value, a very different thing. This we say notwithstanding that the Gazette is a large consumer of newsprint, has no financial interest in the paper-making industry, and desires to obtain its newsprint at a low cost that may be carried on to the benefit of its readers. If the Government will put an end to the Paper Controller and all his works, the difficulty will quickly be overcome. When they cease to be big-fed, the newspapers will stand upon their feet, and no longer will there be talk of shortage of newsprint or suspension of publication."

The Groundhog.

Nobody knows where the groundhog got its "rep" as a weather forecaster, but belief in its powers in this regard seems to be very ancient.

It is a kind of marmot (therefore related to the prairie dog) and makes its home in a burrow twenty or thirty feet long, which descends obliquely four or five feet, and then gradually rises to a large round chamber, where the groundhog family sleeps and brings up the young ones.

In the daytime the wood chuck (as it is otherwise called) never goes far from its burrow. When angry or alarmed it makes a chattering noise, or sometimes utters a shrill whistle. Its bite is severe, and it will make a desperate fight against a dog.

MUST PROTECT SALMON

GREAT INDUSTRY NOW NEAR EXTINCTION.

Canners Prevent Fish Reaching Spawning Ground and Great Landslide Also Caused Trouble—Hope Is Found In New Treaty Which Will Help to Protect the Shoals In the Fraser River.

SALMON, the heaviest producer of food fish known to man, is close to extinction. The silver horde, that once swarmed in millions through the water off the west coast of America, is dwindling to schools of a few hundred. So asserts Dr. C. H. Gilbert, professor of zoology at Stanford University, who has made a life study of the fisheries of the north Pacific. If the salmon canning industry is to be continued man must devote his best efforts in building up the numbers of the sockeye tribe.

"Rivers that once yielded the largest supplies of salmon to-day give only a handful to companion," says Dr. Gilbert. "The salmon are fished out. For all the millions of them in the beginning there are only a limited number. With hundreds of canners eager to prevent the fish from reaching their spawning grounds in the headwaters of the rivers, and with gill netters catching tons of salmon trout, which are really half-grown salmon, the fish simply have not a chance to propagate."

As the most intimate secrets of man's character are written in the lines of his fingers, so the life history of the salmon is written plainly to the eye of the expert in the scales of the fish. Dr. Gilbert makes a careful study of fish scales. The lines on the scales are in reality minute corrugations that grow from the time the salmon is an infant until it enters its native river on its way to the spawning grounds.

The corrugations on the fish scales do not correspond to the years of the fish's life, as the lines grow faster in summer than winter in the cold waters. Dr. Gilbert can approximate the length of time the fish was in fresh water before going to sea, how well the fish has fed and whether or not it encountered abnormal conditions.

It always has been considered by fishermen that when salmon left their native streams or lakes they immediately rushed thousands of miles to sea. But Dr. Gilbert believes the sockeye do not go more than a few hundred miles from shore.

Most salmon are hatched in some fresh water lake at the head of some stream flowing into the Pacific Ocean. The first year the salmon spends in the lake where it was hatched. Its growth is slow, because the water is cold and fresh. When a year old and while still a baby salmon the fish ventures forth into the open ocean. Nothing is seen of the sockeye after that until it is three, usually four, and occasionally five years old. The sockeye spawns when it is four years old.

When it reaches this age the cycle is complete, and the sockeye seeks its native fresh water stream or lake to spawn.

"They return in great schools," says Dr. Gilbert, "and I have seen the water literally filled with rushing squirming fish. When the Canadian Pacific Railway tunnel collapsed and choked the Fraser river a few years ago, millions of salmon, frantic to reach their spawning grounds, fought to pass the swift waters at the obstruction. Millions of them floated back to sea without laying their eggs. It was that catastrophe that helped to ruin sockeye fishing in Puget Sound.

"From the time the salmon enters fresh water upon its return until it spawns and dies it takes no food. The fish may be several weeks or months before it reaches the lake when it was hatched. In that journey strange changes in its condition take place.

"Fish have skin that covers the scales. It is so thin as to be scarcely noticeable. However, the skin on the back of the male fish becomes tough and thick on the way up the river and serves later as protection in its fights in the spawning lake.

"The teeth of the male salmon also grow to great length on this fresh water trip. It takes material to make these changes, and as the salmon is eating nothing the material must come from that stored in its body. The salmon becomes an 'oil burner' —it consumes the rich oil stored in its tissues. For this reason, by counting a map one can determine where the best fish are to be found, and by knowing the location of the fish traps one can judge whether or not the best fish are being caught for canning.

"The larger the river, the more oily the fish that are spawned in its lakes; and the closer to salt water the traps, the better the fish that are caught.

"When the eggs are shed the cycle is complete and the salmon die. The reason for death is not known. It isn't from exhaustion nor from disease or starvation. None of the food salmon spawns twice. Sometimes they start back to salt water, but never survive.

"There is no way to brand young fish. We tried that years ago and found that the scar soon disappears. The only way to mark young fish for future identification is by trimming the fins. We have had good results from this method."

Some hope is seen for the industry in the recently negotiated treaty between Canada and the United States. By this pact fishermen are prohibited from fishing for twelve days during the year. It is expected this regulation and others agreed upon will aid in the upbuilding of the fisheries on the Fraser river and Puget Sound.—Franklin Daniels in Illustrated World.

Irrigation.

An interesting sidelight upon crop conditions in Southern Alberta last year, and, at the same time a striking vindication of the principles of irrigation is contained in a despatch from a western point, that the highest wheat yield per acre secured anywhere in the prairie provinces in 1919 was on the Duke of Sutherland's colony farm, not far from Brooks, Alberta. This great estate, provides farms for families brought to Canada from the Scottish estates of the Sutherlands, and a great part of the Brooks farm is, for the purpose of the irrigator, "under water." The record yield was one of 66 bushels per 30 pounds per acre and the variety the popular "Kitchener" wheat. The Sutherland crop won the second prize given by the Grain Growers' Guide, and it is worthy of note that a large quantity of the prize wheat has been given by the growers to the Alberta Government for distribution in drought-stricken areas of the province.

CHILDLESS WOMEN

Please Read This Letter And See What Normal Health Will Do For You.

Berwick, Ont.—"I had organic trouble, and after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Medicine all my troubles passed away. I was made strong and well and have been ever since. Now we have a fine baby boy six months old, and I know that I would not have this baby and would still be suffering if it had not been for your remedies. My husband and myself say that your remedies are worth their weight in gold, and I recommend them to my friends. One of my aunts is taking them now."—Mrs. NAPOLEON LAVIGNE, Berwick, Ontario, Canada.

Among the virtues of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is its ability to correct sterility in many cases. This fact is well established as evidenced by the above letter and hundreds of others we have published in these columns.

In many other homes, once childless, there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

The Musk Ox.

The treeless coastal plains of northern America were at one time the home of the musk ox. The animal seems to have been exterminated in those regions fifty or more years ago.

An effort is now to be made to re-establish this interesting little species of the genus Bos in the territory, the plan being to import from Coronation Gulf or Melville Island a sufficient number of specimens to form a herd. This accomplished, they can be bred for the benefit of natives and white settlers.

Musk oxen are easily domesticated. Their meat is hardly distinguishable from beef, and their milk (about half the quantity yielded by an ordinary cow) is very rich. The shaggy hair of the outer coat covers a soft, long-fibered wool, equal if not superior to the finest sheep wool. Large bulls weigh from 600 to 700 pounds.

Musk oxen have not the roving instinct of cattle, and cannot be easily stampeded. When attacked by wolves these principal enemy of game animals in the north), the adult members of the herd form a circle around the young, presenting an impregnable front.

It is claimed that the musk ox combines all of the qualities most to be desired by a pioneer population in a desolate region. The wild wastes of northern Alaska, utilized as grazing ground for this picturesque beast, would thus acquire important value, yielding great quantities of meat and wool.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Advertising!

THE biggest men in the country have found that the easiest way to spell success is to A-D-V-E-R-T-I-S-E. Suppose the newspaper did not publish the news, how would the people know what is happening? If you don't publish the Store News how will the people know about your goods? You can never sell the goods people do not know you have.

Advertising is telling about your stock. The firm that advertises gets ahead, every time, of the firm that does not advertise. Shop-worn and out-of-date stock is the penalty merchants pay for not advertising.

PRINTING!

Counter Check Books
Letter Heads
Posters
Envelopes
Menu Cards
Statement Heads
Programmes
Dodgers
Calling Cards
Memorial Cards
Circulars
Bill Heads
Wedding Cards
Note Heads

We guarantee our work

The Napanee Express

Do not forget to file your

Income Tax Return

on or before the 30th of April, 1920.

Dominion of Canada

Department of Finance

ALL persons residing in Canada, employed in Canada, or carrying on business in Canada, are liable to a tax on income, as follows:—

1. Every unmarried person, or widow, or widower, without dependants as defined by the Act, who during the calendar year 1919 received or earned $1,000 or more.

2. All other individuals who during the calendar year 1919 received or earned $2,000 or more.

3. Every corporation and joint stock company whose profits exceeded $2,000 during the fiscal year ended in 1919.

Forms to be used in filing returns on or before the 30th of April, 1920.

ALL INDIVIDUALS other than farmers and ranchers must use **Form T 1.**

FARMERS AND RANCHERS must use **Form T 1A.**

CORPORATIONS and joint stock companies must use **Form T 2.**

Penalty

Every person required to make a return, who fails to do so within the time limit, shall be subject to a penalty of Twenty-five per centum of the amount of the tax payable.

Any person, whether taxable, or otherwise, who fails to make a return or provide information and register required according to the provisions of the Act; shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of $100 for each day during which the default continues. Also any person making a false statement in any return or in any information required by the Minister, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding $10,000, or to six months' imprisonment or to both fine and imprisonment.

General Instructions.

Obtain Forms from the Inspectors or Assistant Inspectors of Taxation or from Postmasters.

Read carefully all instructions on Form before filling it in.

Prepay postage on letters and documents forwarded by mail to Inspectors of Taxation.

Make your returns promptly and avoid penalties.

Address INSPECTOR OF TAXATION, KINGSTON, ONT.

R. W. BREADNER,
Commissioner of Taxation.

Wilson's Hardware Store

"Save the Surface and you Save All."

Paint for Protection

Is the safest insurance policy against decay, and is cheaper than lumber and labor.

Martin-Senour Paint

100 Pure.

A Paint for Every Purpose

guaranteed satisfactory, or money refunded.

SPRUCE UP. PAINT UP.

D. B. WILSON

'Phone 138

HARRY E. SMITH
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee

FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Next Wallace's Drug Store
Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential. 39

JOHN T GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

For Spring Weather

A good pair of Shoes are very necessary in spring.

Perhaps a new sole or a little neat patching may make old boots servicable.

Bring them to us. We guarantee our workmanship.

F. P. TENDALL,

O'Brien's Old Stand, west of Campbell House.

No connection with any other firm.

BABY CHICKS

—FOR SALE BY—

THE M. B. MILLS CO.

The demand for Baby Chicks is so great this season that our hatching capacity will be run to its limit to supply chicks and space for custom hatching. Place orders now. Our machines are now running and we will have chicks for sale early in April.

We sell Buckeye Incubators, Thermometers, Brooders, etc.

Choice Cockerels for breeding purposes; and Dressed Poultry for the table.

Eggs for hatching, etc.

We buy Pure Bred Eggs for Hatching; Chickens and Poultry.

We are located in our new shop and have taken over from Hartman & Card the Tudhope-Anderson, Wilkinson & Percival Plough Agencies for Farm Implements, Wagons, etc., and carry in stock Shears and Repairs for all makes of Ploughs.

We also do the following lines of work:—Auto and Carriage Trimming, Awning and Sail Making, Electric Wiring, Paper Hanging, Boat Building, Saw Sharpening, Umbrella Repairing and odd jobs.

Boats for sale.

Call at the shop, two blocks south of the Post Office, and see our incubators and brooders running, and learn how easy it is to manage them. 16-tf

On Account of Early Buying

I am able to sell

Field and Garden Seeds

at much below present cost for a short time. PLACE— First flat above the Fair Grocery.

THOS. SYMINGTON.

Kodaks and suplies are sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S Drug Store. "If it isn't an Eastman it isn't a Kodak."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WANTED!

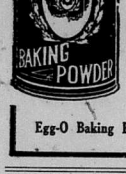
Dry Maple and Basswood

one inch or plank.

Green Elm, Oak and other Hard Woods.

W. D. MIDMER, - Napanee.

19-b



Use Less Powder—
Get Better Baking

EGG-O Baking Powder

Follow the directions on the label

Egg-O Baking Powder Co., Limited, Hamilton, Canada

35

Market Square Store News

We are Showing Exceptional Values in Up-to-Date Stock of

Ladies' High-Grade Waists

The new Overblouse in Georgette and Voile in the Famous Knox Waists.

We invite you to compare quality and prices.

Furs Re-Modelled.

MRS. L. JOHNSTON, - Napanee

Next door to Allen's.

11-6-m

GRACE METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

9.30—Class meeting.
10.30—Morning worship.
11.45—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening worship.
Monday, 8.00—League meeting.
Wednesday, 8.00—Prayer and praise.
Thursday, 8.00—Annual meeting of the Sunday Schol.

Horse Clippers.

Stewart power clippers, Newmarket and Handiman hand clippers, at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

NOTICE?

Parties wanting an employee or employees, please apply to Mr. N. E. Root, representative (Official) D. S. C. R., Napanee District, Phone 43 or write Box 410, Napanee, Ont.

Boyes' Grocery.

Choice Groceries. Best fruits in season, good line of confectionery fancy cake and biscuits. Try our blink tea. Try our Coffee. We pay the highest price for eggs. Phone 236. G. W. Boyes, John st

Richmond Farmers

will ship Hogs and Cattle on MONDAY NEXT. Bring your Hogs and Cattle and get the highest price paid.

SID. C. S. McKIM,
Manager.

Service Flag for Red Cross Society

The Continental Publishing Co., Toronto, have fulfilled their promise to furnish the Society with a Service Flag, indicating in felt letters the boys who paid the supreme sacrifice in the great war. The Red Cross wishes to thank the company for the beautiful flag, and also those who so nobly supported this plan.

Jack Spoill in Town.

I am J. Spoill. My friends call me Jack. I am going to tell you through the columns of this paper from week to week, what I know about Gallagher's Herbal Remedies. The manager will vouch for the truthfulness of all I say, and will, if necessary, verify any statements made. It will prove interesting and profitable reading. These preparations are thoroughly up-to-date, and consequently can only be obtained at KNIGHT'S Up-to-Date Pharmacy, Napanee. Watch for me next week. Your friend, Jack Spoill.

Caught the Thieves.

The Napanee police had a busy time on Sunday. Early in the morning Chief Baresford received word that a party of boys had stolen an auto from Geo. Labrash, Kingston, and were probably in Napanee or vicinity. The auto was found in the Napanee Driving Park, where the party were stranded. One of the boys, Norman Critchell, was found in the car, but the other three took to their heels and escaped. During the day the police chased the lads around the country in the vicinity of the town, and incidentally forced them to wade the river a couple of times, so that by the afternoon they were hungry enough, tired enough, and wet enough to be easily rounded up. The three were Elmer and Cecil Robinson, and Hugh Thompson, and all four lads belong to Kingston. The Kingston police were notified and the lads were taken to Kingston for trial. The owner of the car also came up from Kingston and took his car home.

The following sentences were imposed by the Kingston Police Magistrate: Elmer Robinson, three months in gaol; Norman Critchell, 1 week in gaol; Cecil Robinson, 2 weeks in gaol; Hugh Thompson, sentence suspended.

Brooms at H. W. KELLY'S grocery—regular $1.00 and 75c. for 55c. Come and get one before they are all gone.

Doller-Bennett Nuptials.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Doller, Frontenac street, Kingston, was the scene of a prettily wedding on Wednesday evening, April 14th, when their daughter, Florence Alberta, was united in matrimony to Wilfrid Bennett, only son of Mr. William Bennett, Woodburn. The couple were unattended, and the ceremony was solemnized by Rev. W. T. G. Brown. To the strains of Mendelssohn's bridal chorus, the youthful bride entered the room on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore a dainty gown of silk crepe de chene, embroidered in seed pears and accompanying veil and orange blossoms, and carried a shower of Killarney roses. After congratulations a buffet luncheon was served in the dining-hall, the color scheme being pink and white. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold wrist watch, and to Mrs. P. J. Joyce, who played the wedding march, a gold bar pin with pearl and amythist settings. The gifts were numerous and expensive, including two substantial cheques, and a silver tray from the Sydenham Street Church Epworth League, of which the bride was a member. The happy couple left at midnight amid showers of confetti and good wishes to motor to their new home at Woodburn. The bride's travelling suit was of taupe serge with chic hat of Milan taget and raffean.

THOMPSON BROS. specialize in Teas and Coffee. Try them. Market Square Grocery.

NAPANEE PEOPLE PREVENT APPENDICITIS

Many Napanee people are using simple glycerine, buckthorn bark etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka. This flushes BOTH upper and lower bowel so completely it removes all foul, accumulated poisons from alimentary canal and prevents appendicitis. Adler-i-ka relieves ANY CASE gas on stomach or sour stomach. Often cures constipation. In one case of chronic stomach trouble ONE bottle produced wonderful results. At Wallace's Drug Store.

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Merchant Tailoring, - Napanee.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., Pastor.

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
Unveiling of Memorial Tablet and Honor Roll.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening Prayer.
Tuesday, 8 p.m.—W. A. Monthly meeting.

Bowling.

All interested in bowling are asked to meet at the Curling Rink on Monday, May 3rd, at 7.30 p.m. 21-b

Onion Seed.

Yellow Danvers, Red Weatherfield, and other varities. Large stock; good quality; low price.

FRANK H. PERRY.

18-d

Calf Meal.

International Grofast, and Woodhouse's Calf Meal. This calf meal is made from the same formula as Cream Equivalent, at DAVY & ALLISON'S Hardware Store.

Hogs and Calves Wanted.

Will ship Hogs and Calves on Saturday, April 24th, and will pay $20.00 per cwt. for select hogs weighing 150 lbs. or over, $3.00 off for sows. 8c. to 15c for good Veal Calves.

J. W. HAMBLY,
G. H. WILLIAMS.

'Phone 47.

Garden tools of all kinds, also children's sets at WILSON'S Hardware Store.

A WHITE NEW ZEALAND.

Demand of Soldiers From the Pacific Colony.

The slogan, "A White New Zealand," which has been raised for many years by the labor unions, is being echoed by the returned soldiers' organization in Wellington. New Zealand's laws are already fairly strict in relation to the immigration of Asiatics, particularly Chinese and negroes, but they are not absolutely exclusive, and the demand now is that they should be strengthened.

Three classes of alien immigrants are being regarded with disfavor in this country. First come the Chinamen, who have to pay a poll tax of $500 to get into the country at all. Their number is not large, but they have almost monopolized the retail fruit business in some centres; they are very successful market gardeners and busy laundrymen. They are tolerated, but they are not popular.

Then there are the Hindus, who present a more difficult problem. They sell fruit, collect bottles, sell some articles from house to house, and do work on the dairy farms. The Indian Government stands prepared quite rightly, to give them some moral support if they are treated harshly in any British territory. But New Zealand sooner or later will insist on their practical exclusion.

There is also a small army of Austrians, Austro-Slavs and Czecho-Slovaks, who came to the kauri gum fields during the war and were a source of trouble during hostilities. Most of them professed to be anti-Austrian in sympathy, but it was not possible to check their nationality. New Zealand would not accept them as soldiers, and then there was discontent because they prospered while their neighbors were away fighting. Some of them have since been deported and their number is not being increased.

An undesirable immigrants' exclusion law of a drastic nature has just been adopted by the New Zealand Parliament. It will be used to check the influx of undesirable persons from any quarter, whether they be Germans or Bolsheviki.

The law provides that every person arriving at a New Zealand port shall furnish information regarding nationality, occupation and former residence. No German or Austrian is to be allowed to land in New Zealand without the permission of the Attorney-General representing the Government. The Attorney-General may prohibit any person from landing in New Zealand if satisfied that such person is disaffected or disloyal or that his presence would be injurious to peace, order and good government. The law provides also for the deportation of persons who may be held to be disloyal or seditious. It is drastic, but most New Zealand people think it is desirable to be firm in this matter.—Christian Science Monitor.

Make your old HAT look like NEW—use Hat-Brite, all the newest shades at WILSON'S Hardware Store.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. S. J. Shorey, D. D.

10.30 a.m.—The pastor will preach to the members of the Oddfellows' Order.
11.45—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening service.
Rev. A. J. Wilson, B.A., of St. Andrew's Church, will preach.
Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer service.

DOG LOVED MURDERER

FISK WAS THE WITNESS OF TWO CRIMES.

Adopted by Mounted Police Following the Death of His First Master —Canine still Survives and Is the Property of a Red-coated Officer. Corpl. Watts, Late of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

FISK witnessed two murders and one attempted murder, but he could not testify. Not that he was an unwilling witness, or because he evaded the authorities and could not be produced on the stand, but simply because Fisk was not made to speak; he is a dog.

With the passing of "E" Division of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police from Calgary, Fisk, the faithful canine, who was owned by John Fisk, the murderer who slew Tucker Peach in cold blood at his farm house in southern Alberta several years ago, is aged and worn now and he has left Calgary and all its bewildering surroundings for the dog. He was at the Peach home with his first master, John Fisk, on the early morning of the crime and had he been produced as a witness on the stand against his master, the evidence would have been more convincing than that on which the slayer was sent to the gallows.

Long after the crime, when his master was suspected and arrested at a livery stable in Carbon, Fisk came on to Calgary with the police and while his master lay in the cells with the charge of murder hanging over his head, Fisk stayed with the mounties. He was outside the courthouse while his master stood trial in that famous hearing when the late Paddy Nolan fought through the volumes of law in a desperate attempt to save his client from the grip of evidence which gradually closed about him and eventually strangled the life from the prisoner on the gallows in the R.N.W.M.P. grounds.

Fisk found a new home, however, and was happy with the mounties. The redcoats learned to love the faithful canine and he came to recognize Constable Davis as his master. This officer took a great fancy to Fisk and it was not long before a great friendship grew between the dumb animal and his new guardian. On their many hunts throughout the land, Fisk accompanied different detachments of the mounties wherever Davis was along. He tracked along behind the dashing steeds that bore the redcoats over the plains for miles and life again seemed to him worth while, even though his former master died a dishonorable death by hanging.

But that cloud of gloom was destined to cast its shadow over poor old Fisk again. Constable Davis, accompanied as usual by his faithful canine, visited an Indian settlement to apprehend one Running Wolf, an Indian wanted by the police for an infraction of the law. Running Wolf shot Davis dead and Fisk was alone again. His second master fell victim to the bullet and he died an honorable death in the performance of his duty.

The mounties were the old consolation for the poor old dog. Two owners had cherished him as a friend and they had passed on, but still Fisk sought the companionship of a faithful master and he was next taken by Corpl. A. F. C. Watts of the mounties. Though it took Fisk a long time to make up with his new master, he eventually came to care for him with that same faithful spirit as had marked his friendship for the other two who had since left him behind. Strangely enough Fisk seemed a hoodoo for his owners. Corpl. Watts while in the man hunt after the murderer Shadshaw, narrowly escaped death at the hands of one of the desperadoes in the dense woods at the foot of the Rockies many years ago. Fisk followed his master on this hunt, for he became attached to Watts just the same as the other two and here again he might have been a witness, had he the tongue, intelligent enough to speak in court. The murderers were afterwards caught and Watts was avenged.

In his last days in Calgary Fisk limped around with a drooping head. His coat had become thick and matted. He was old, but still beloved by the mounties. The redcoats had long since come to recognize Fisk as a member of the force. Before the redcoats took their final departure, Fisk held his silent inspection. As the mounties trooped by, Fisk watched with sadness in his dim, bleary eyes the faithful officers of the law, who have made a home for him for many years. They passed, but in their passing this dog had taken his last long look, fastening in his unspoken mind a picture of the redcoats, which will long remain with him, and doubtless be carried to the day when the end of his age-worn eyes close forever over the eyes that had witnessed but could not tell.

Fisk is spending his last days with Corpl. Watts in Vancouver, far from the scenes where dastardly crimes were committed and he was the star witness.—Rod and Gun in Canada.

Brought Up On a Bottle.

While sea fishing with a friend a doctor lost his sinker. Rather than cut the day's fishing short, he hit upon the happy idea of utilizing his flask. The bottle was filled with water, carefully corked and sent down on its mission. A few minutes later the doctor was lucky enough to pull up a pair of whiting, one on each hook.

"Hi, doctor!" exclaimed the companion; "twins this time!"

"Yes," replied the doctor, with a smile, "and brought up on the bottle, too."

In the English language there are more surnames beginning with "W" than any other letter.

Sunset dye—all colors, at WALLACE'S.

God First

THEY have been called a people of one idea—God first.

WHATEVER happens, their work goes on, serving God and their fellowmen.

EMPIRES may rise and fall, the world may seem to be enveloped in blood and strife, but they still see God's sunshine and love, still do the nearest work of mercy. Still praise God for the saving of souls.

JUDGE if you will from what you know of their work, whether the world has not cause to rejoice with them in their adherence to this one idea:—"Seek first the Kingdom of God."

The Salvation Army-----

308 Citadels and Institutions in this Territory. —use them!

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Banner Oats from Prince Edward Island, Government Inspected.

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East End Barber Shop

Everything neat.; First class Workmen; Cigars, Tobacco. Give me a call.

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Special band concert by Napanee Band on Wednesday night.

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Arteraft Pictures present Bryant Washburn in a 5-reel drama, "POOR BOOB."

Also a 2-reel Christie Comedy, "SAVE ME BADIE."

And a special VOD-A-VIL reel.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, APRIL 26th and 27th

Paramount Pictures present Billie Burke in a 5-reel Comedy Drama, "GOOD GRACIOUS ANNABELLA."

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, APRIL 28th and 29th

Vivian Marlin in a 5-reel Comedy Drama, "JANE GOES A WOOING."

Also episode 5 of "TERROR OF THE RANGE."

Don't forget the big special Friday and Saturday, April 30th and May 1st, "HEARTS OF THE WORLD." Orchestra on both nights.

ADMISSION: Adults, 35c.; Children, 25c.

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The Best Service

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We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

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Bracelet Watches

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ICE

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Teacher of Piano, Organ and Voice Culture.
A few pupils will be accepted.
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For lice on cattle use the "New Electric Louse Powder"—safe to use and two applications a week apart do the work. 40c lb. at WALLACE'S.

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Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.

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Opposite Gibbard Furniture Factory.

Good War Work Was Done By British Propaganda, But Mysteries Remain

PRACTICALLY every phase of the late war has been written and rewritten over and over again, but in spite of the apparently limitless reams of war literature, very little important war news, beyond the official war communiques, was allowed to pass the censor, who, seated at his desk at the United Service Institution in Whitehall, appeared to spend his time inventing methods of keeping the British people from knowing too much about the inner workings of that mighty machine that was gradually bringing the enemy to his knees. A mysterious veil of secrecy hung over the portals of Whitehall and even to this day there are within the pigeon holes of New Scotland Yard Intelligence branch secret papers, which, if brought to the light of day, would open the eyes of many people who have read everything they could lay their hands on in connection with the war.

There must be many people who, in discussing the late war, ask if ever these secrets will be revealed. For instance, will the finding of the Hampshire be enquired over be published and the mystery of the death of Kitchener be solved. In connection with the tragic death of that "organizer of victory" blame has been attached by many to the British Government, but those who are cognizant of the facts are prepared to divulge them, for they have already paid the penalty for their treachery and they lived many miles from England. Again, will the identity of that remarkable woman, Princess P— who throughout the war lived in Berlin and did valuable work for the cause of the allies ever be known? Instances such as these could be multiplied many times, but although the war is gradually passing into history it is doubtful if the public will ever know "the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

During the period of hostilities it was necessary to maintain this rule of secrecy in order that no information might trickle through the different channels of communication to the lines of the enemy. As most people are aware, during the war England was honey-combed with secret service agents, spies—many of them employed in Government offices under the very eyes of important officials who held the secrets of the state. The walls of the Tower of London are splashed with the blood of German agents and a few British traitors, though the names of only a few who paid the penalty for their daring have been given to the public.

While it was necessary for the British authorities to keep silence when the publication of certain information would be of assistance to the enemy, it became evident that while the Germans were making every effort to defeat the Allies on the battlefield, they were also spending enormous sums of money on propaganda in an attempt to defeat the Allies in a moral sense and at the same time to impress upon the neutral countries, and specially the United States, that the aims of the Germanic alliance were the most unselfish and honorable and that Germany was fighting solely a war of defence. Then it became necessary for the British Government to break down the walls of mystery and silence. And Mr. Lloyd George instituted the Ministry of Information and placed at its head a Canadian, Lord Beaverbrook.

The Allies ever since the commencement of the war possessed the entire control of the cables of the world. Not a line of German propaganda could ever cross the ocean by means of the cable, but the Huns had a powerful wireless system which could reach the neutral countries. Russia, Holland, and other countries. Often German "fakes" was transmitted through their wireless stations to such vessels that might have eluded the British navy, but there were only a few cases of this kind, as the German ships did not live long to be of any real value.

The work that the Propaganda Department of the British Government, in liaison with similar departments in the allied countries, performed during the last two years of the war has never been properly appreciated or understood by the people of the British Empire. The bullets and the guns destroyed the bodies of the enemy, but propaganda destroyed their spirits.

In order that every phase of the British endeavour might be brought Ministry played a varied part and was divided into numerous branches. Also the best brains were employed. Among those who gave their services were: Arnold Bennett, E. Phillips Oppenheim, Major Beith (Ian Hay), Sir Anthony Hawkins (Anthony Hope), Hugh Walpole, Sir Hall Caine, E. Temple Thurston, Sir H. Newbolt, Lord Northcliffe, Ben Tillett, Rudyard Kipling, Louis Raemakers, and many others whose names are known throughout the world. A special section was devoted to making known in every country the remarkable progress and expansion made in British industries, especially those commanded from the Germans, such as dyes, synthetic drugs, etc.

The British Propaganda Department played a remarkable part in opening the eyes of neutral nations, it spread the prestige of the British arms through the world. It drew nearer together the allied countries and did much to bring the United States on the side of the Allies. In short, it did much to bring about victory to the allied arms.

The world has lost 6,000,000 people through the "flu" epidemic.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

You can pay a lot more for a good paint, but you'll find none to equal "B. & H." English White, at $1.85 per quart. It has a beautiful gloss and won't turn yellow —sold in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store, agents for the world famous "B. & H." English paints.

Colorite for straw hats, at DAVY & ALLISON'S Hardware Store.

20 YEARS SEARCH IS SUCCESSFUL

Halifax Man Gains Twenty-Five Pounds and Ends Trouble

"When a man has had stomach trouble for years so bad he couldn't eat anything without suffering agony and then finds a medicine that fixes him up in a few weeks time so nothing hurts him, I think it's time for him to talk for the benefit of others. Well, that is what Tanlac has done for me and more, for I am twenty-five pounds heavier than I was when I began taking it and I am feeling just like a man made over."

The above statement was recently made by Frank Walsh, a stationary engineer, living at 62 West street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and though remarkable is by no means unusual as many thousand in all parts of the American Continent have testified to having used the medicine with the same wonderful results.

"For about five years," he continued, "I suffered almost continually with my stomach. I had no appetite and it seemed that everything I would eat disagreed with me. There was a feeling like a lump of lead in the pit of my stomach and I would bloat up so with sour gas that I could scarcely get my breath. I would have terrible cramping spells and vomiting spells after meals and would be in misery for hours. Some nights I could hardly close my eyes to sleep my stomach hurt me so and I have had to get out of bed and walk the floor for hours trying to get relief and a little rest. I have gone for weeks at a time with such an awful pain in the pit of my stomach I could hardly stand it and I could hardly retain enough of what I could eat to keep soul and body together. I was constipated all the time and had splitting headaches and was so weak and played out that I had to lay off from work two or three days at a time.

"It would be almost impossible to tell just how bad I did suffer before I got Tanlac. Why, I simply dreaded to eat and had fallen off nearly thirty pounds in weight, but Tanlac has changed things completely around for me. I have been taking it now for a little more than thirty days and can eat just anything without having a sign of indigestion and doubt if there's a man in Halifax with a better appetite. I haven't felt so well in years and haven't an ache or pain of any kind, don't have any more of that tired, no account feeling and have been putting in full time every day right soon after I began taking Tanlac. After Tanlac has done so much for me I would go out of my way to tell others about it, there's nothing too good to say about such a medicine."

Tanlac is sold in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store, in Camden East by R. J. OSTER, in Wagarville by S. JACKSON. (advt)

Where Pests Hibernate.

Every weed and bunch of grass near the fields serves as winter home for some farm or garden insect pest.

After a crop has been harvested there usually remains not only some part of the crop; but also weeds and grasses that have grown up in the field and around the edges, or along the fence rows. In this crop remnant, and on the weeds, grasses, and trash the insects peculiar to the crop make their fall and winter home. After the harvest this is where the pests feed and multiply until frost.

They then hibernate, inserting injury to similar crops on the same land the next year. With the first warm days of spring they are again busy destroying the growing spring crop.

The old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is never more true than in the control of the farm and garden insect pests, says George A. Dean, entomologist at the Kansas State Agricultural College. For the control of these insects one is compelled to rely largely on general methods of good farm management, which may be carried out in connection with the farm operations, and which will generally interfere with the development of the insects to be controlled.

"The cleaning up of the old remnant crops, and of weeds and grasses that furnish food and shelter for insects, may often be accomplished by burning," says Mr. Dean. "The farms upon which the fence rows and roadsides are kept free from weeds and grasses, and the fields are cleaned up and ploughed as soon as possible after a crop is removed, usually suffer much less from insect pests than those of the careless and more easy going ones.

"Disking, ploughing and harrowing are the most effective means of ridding the soil of many insects infesting farm and garden crops. Thus many cutworms, army worms, corn earworms, grasshoppers, corn root worms, corn root aphis, white grubs, wire worms, and many other insects that live through the winter either in the egg, adult, or partially grown condition, may be destroyed. They will at least be thrown out and exposed to the attack of birds, predaceous and parasitic enemies, and subjected to undue freezing and thawing, and excessive moisture.

What Was Her Nationality?

It was on the sale of sugar and cornmeal which had been confiscated by revenue officers. An old lady (nationality unknown) was cautiously bidding upon a small sack of meal, and was meeting with opposition from a second lady equally cautious. The bids were raised five cents at a time until the sum of 50 cents had been reached. Then a lull occurred. Twice the auctioneer called the sum. Then as the old lady was reaching for the purchase a small boy beside her called "75 cents." Fiercely the old lady turned on him. "You're no Scotch, to make a bid like that," she declared.

You can pay a lot more for a good paint, but you'll find none to equal "B. & H." English White, at $1.85 per quart. It has a beautiful gloss and won't turn yellow —sold in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store, agents for the world famous "B. & H." English paints.

Oysters! Oysters! Get the best oysters at FRANK H. PERRY'S.

Our Future King

IT is due to no adventitious aid that the Prince of Wales has won his way to the hearts of the British people; it is because he has made the irresistible appeal of frank, honest, unsophisticated and generous youth to all true hearts. Modest and unassuming, notwithstanding his exalted state, he has never sought to obtrude himself, but his unaffected worth has, in spite of a seeming desire for self-effacement, become manifest, and it may be doubted if any prince in history has won greater regard from the masses of the people. The warm sentiment he has inspired is spontaneous and glows the stronger the better he is known. His war record proves that he is imbued with high courage and a strong sense of duty. Many pleasant incidents are related by returned soldiers of his kindly disposition, his sympathy and considerations, his good comradeship with brothers-in-arms, the reverse of rank. What a contrast he has shown us to the princelets of Germany, flown with insolence and wine like sons of Belial!

Two inestimable advantages he has certainly had. Inasmuch as he comes of a very noble stock and his scrupulous training has been such as to bring out all that is best in him for the worthy fulfilment of his high destiny. His parents have ever been the exemplars of those kindly domestic virtues which we are proud to think flourish best on British soil. Their great ideal has not been the splendors of a court, which may, incidentally, foster extravagance and folly, but the cultivation of the tranquil joys and graces of well-ordered family life, which is the true basis of a nation's worth.

The Prince of Wales was born at White Lodge, Richmond Park, on June 23, 1894. But his youth has been developed by many and varied experiences and a wide range of interests due to personal aptitudes, real hard work and the requirements of his high position. His serious and wholesome bent was early manifest, for at a tender age he showed great interest in natural history, mechanics and wireless telegraphy. He was also a keen oarsman, for whom the study of great men's lives had a special fascination. Till the age of 12 he was educated at home; then he went to Osborne as a naval cadet. Two years later he was transferred to Dartmouth, and in 1910 he became a full-fledged midshipman. His naval training, as the prior experience of King George had shown, was a grand preparation for the fuller life that becomes the Heir Apparent, and at the age of 17 he was sent to Paris for a year's study of the French language and political economy. In 1913 he entered as an undergraduate at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he remained for two years, attending lectures and devoting special attention to constitutional law.

The scope of his interests and activities already includes scientific, charitable and social organizations, and it is ever widening. In May, 1919, he became a Freemason of the city of London and on June 2 he was installed with impressive ceremony, as Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, at St. Paul's Cathedral. King George, who is now Sovereign of the Order, was himself, when Prince of Wales, so installed Grand Master, just 13 years ago.

If the many demands on his time and attention preclude the intelligence of the mechanical bent which was so manifest in childhood Prince Edward has developed a great interest in the nation's workday activities, and in his visits to industrial centres he has shown keen and appreciative interest in technical operations.

Not only does he show a discerning and approving interest in the industrial developments on which, more than ever, the prosperity of the country depends, but, like his parents, he is intensely concerned for the welfare of the workers—solicitous to learn how their living conditions may be improved and their social status bettered. He has endeavored by personal visits to crowded areas to gain first-hand an intimate acquaintance with the lives of the masses, and wherever he has gone he has left indelible memories of unaffected goodwill and sympathy. Tributes to his worth and kindness are plentiful in districts where the very poorest live, for, if reticent himself, the objects of his regard are not to be silenced.

It was recently reported that through a motor accident a youth was knocked down, but, fortunately, not seriously injured, by the car in which the prince was seated, and that his Royal Highness was greatly moved by the regrettable mishap. He removed the injured lad to a hospital and remained there anxiously till assured that the sufferer was in no danger and would very soon be well. Later, when the youth was able to go out, the prince invited him to Buckingham Palace, and presented him like a dear friend and asked him what particular present he would prefer as a souvenir. The lad replied that he would most appreciate a wrist-watch, and the prince assured him that his wish would be promptly gratified.

That reported incident is but one of the many that have never found publicity, proving beyond question that the prince is distinguished by very fine qualities and a noble character. A true gentleman himself, he is extraordinarily susceptible to the courtesy and consideration of others —all the more if these be displayed by humble folk as many soldiers and civilians can vouch. In these cases he is genuinely touched and his eager responsiveness leaves no doubt as to his gratification.

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The Crystal Palace.

How many people are aware that the Crystal Palace, which will be the scene of the world's biggest industrial exhibition this year, was originally erected in Hyde Park, London, and designed by a farmer's boy?

Curiously enough, says Tit-Bits, it was the need of a building in which an industrial exhibition could be adequately housed that led to the erection of the Crystal Palace.

Representations were made to the Government, who ultimately allotted a site of eighteen acres facing Knightsbridge. Two hundred and thirty-three schemes for a building to hold the exhibits were considered and rejected. Time was getting short, and ultimately Sir Joseph Paxon, who from farmer's boy at 18s. per week became head gardener to the Duke of Devonshire and acquired much fame as a horticulturist, hit upon the idea of a giant conservatory. He worked out the technical and engineering details within nine days.

Critics said that so frail a structure would be reduced to a shapeless wreck in the first storm, and that when the sun shone the visitors would be grilled to a cinder. But no such disaster happened. The exhibition was a tremendous success, over 6,000,000 visitors paid entrance fees.

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Advertising.

In the reign of William III. one John Houghton, who combined the business of apothecary with that of a dealer in "tea, coffee and chocolate," commenced an advertising paper which he called "A Collection for the Improvement of Husbandry and Trade." In those old days the editor of the paper and the advertiser frequently spoke in the first person singular, while the advertiser also often spoke through the editor, says the Musical Times of London. The issues of this curious publication contained many advertisements relating to the musical profession, of which a few specimens taken at random will serve to give a tolerably good idea of the style then prevalent: "I want a negro man that is a good carpenter and a good singer." "If any young man that plays well on the violin and writes a good hand desires a clerkship, I can help him to £20 a year." "I want a complete young man that will wear livery, to wait on a very valuable gentleman, but he must know how to play on a violin or flute." "I want a genteel footman that can play on the violin to wait on a person of honor." "If I can meet with a sober man that has a counter-tenor voice, I can help him to a place worth £30 the year or more."

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The IMPOSTOR

By FRANK L. PACKARD

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CHAPTER I.

The Last Round.

An oily sea! Stillness—absolute stillness, save for the groan and creak of the yards and booms, as the bark rolled lifelessly on the long, shimmering swells. Not a breath of air; only a stifling heat that beat upon the decks until the pitch in the seams bubbled.

Only a waste of water that reflected the merciless tropic glare of the sun and hurt the eyes cruelly.

Under an awning in the stern a man in cotton shirt and trousers, who was huddled in a chair by the cabin skylight, lifted his head and mumbled through cracked lips.

"Twenty grains of calomel, twenty-four quinine—magnesia, peppermint-water gone."

His hands fumbled with the drugs from the ship's medicine chest that strewed the skylight, and guessing at the quantities, carried portions to his mouth. He swallowed with difficulty, and relapsed into a huddled position.

After a little he raised his head once more, and began to count upon his fingers. One, two, three, four, five —was it five or eight days, or ten, or a month that the calm had lasted? He did not know. He had lost all track of time. But it worried him, and to his sick brain assumed very vital proportions. The ship's log would tell him.

He reached for it and began to scan the entries. It was strange that trying to read brought red flashes and pain to his eyes.

The words came only to him in snatches.

"October 10. Still becalmed. Intense heat. Native boatswain took sick this morning.

"October —. Buried boatswain last night. Four more of crew down. We've got yellow fever aboard. God help us if we don't get a breeze!"

His eyes went on down the page in a haphazard, irresponsible way, skipping entries here and there unconsciously.

"Still becalmed. God have mercy on us! Native crew all down. Chinaman named Won Su, after making a murderous attack in his delirium on Wallen, the first mate, jumped overboard."

Yes, he remembered that. He was Wallen—Stacey Wallen—the first mate of the bark Upolo. It had been a horrible night.

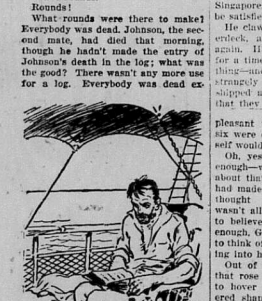
The poor devil had rushed at him screaming and—he shuddered a little —he did not want to think of that. What was this entry here?

"The heat is horrible. Survivors too weak to bury the dead. Captain Mitchell died at 2:10 a. m."

That was the last entry. There wasn't any date on it. He couldn't remember whether it had been yesterday or the day before. Well, what did it matter; and, anyway, it was time to make rounds.

Rounds!

What rounds were there to make? Everybody was dead. Johnson, the second mate, had died that morning, though he hadn't made the entry of Johnson's death in the log; what was the good? There wasn't any more use for a log. Everybody was dead ex-



Making Rounds Was Over-Now.

cept himself—the other two white men and the crew, who were all natives. And now he was down, too; he was only waiting for the fever to run its course.

That would take maybe a few hours more.

A voice within him seemed to keep whispering: "Rounds! You've got to make rounds, make rounds." For two days or nights, or whatever it was since Johnson had first taken sick, he had made rounds unceasingly with the medicines; that was why the medicines were on the skylight, so that he wouldn't have to go below.

But making rounds was over now; there was no one to make rounds for —there was only himself. "Rounds! Make rounds; it's time to make rounds!" the voice insisted.

He roused himself. Yes, that was so. Last time he had gone along the deck Ting Wah was still alive. The man would be dead now probably, and the medicines weren't any good, anyway; it was air, God's air, that was wanted. "Rounds! Make rounds!"

He staggered up from his chair, collected some drugs and, reeling to the ship's side where the rail would help support him, made his way painfully forward to where another awning was stretched over the fore-deck. He kept his eyes in front of him; there were shapes about the deck covered with anything that had first come to hand—shapes that should not have been there only at the last Johnson and he had been too weak to do anything but throw coverings over them. He didn't want to look at the shapes.

There was one form, only one, that was uncovered, and he knelt beside it. Ting Wah was still alive.

"Medicine," said Wallen hoarsely. The Chinaman pushed it away.

"No can take," he answered weakly. "Me finish."

Wallen steadied himself with an effort, and looked at the other closely. It was near the end; but still, as under certain conditions it sometimes did, the disease had left the man's intelligence unimpaired.

"Look here, old chap," said Wallen cheerfully through his own cracked lips. "You never know. Buck up. Take the medicine." He stooped to lift the other's head gently, and nearly fell himself in doing it.

A sudden gleam of gratitude came into the Chinaman's eyes.

"You good man," he whispered. "You all same good man. But no can take—all same finish now." He pushed the medicine away again; and then plucked at Wallen's sleeve, evidently trying to get the mate's head down closer to his lips.

The man was going fast. Wallen tried to force a kindly smile.

"What is it?" he asked.

"Listen!" said Ting Wah. "Mebbe you die too. Mebbe no. All same me tell—you good man—last night bling medicine all night you good man—me—me tell—"

His voice trailed off weakly.

"Yes?" prompted Wallen kindly.

The man tried to speak, tried again, but without avail.

Wallen's own head was reeling, premonitory of coming nausea.

"It's all right, Ting Wah, it's all right," he said soothingly. "Better not try to talk."

But now Ting Wah, with a desperate effort, raised himself to his elbow.

"Yes, me talk!" he gasped out. "But must talk quick. Me here, Won Su here, four more all same Chinamen come on board and make crew on ship here for all same knifee you."

There was contortion in the man's face, a pitiful struggle to fight back the weakness and exhaustion that was upon him. Wallen stared at him in a dazed way.

"Kill me, Ting Wah!" he cried out. "What for? You—you don't know what you're saying, do you? You don't mean that!" The Chinaman's elbow was slipping gradually away from beneath him, his eyes were closed. The effort had spilled Wallen's hands onto the deck, and he caught at the other, propping him up.

"Ting Wah! Ting Wah!" he cried again, shaking the man to rouse him. "What do you mean, Ting Wah, don't you hear me! What did you mean to kill me for?"

There was no answer. The man was—no, not yet! Ting Wah's lips were moving. Wallen bent his head still closer to catch the words.

"Dlink-House Sam — Singapore — him know."

That was all. It was over now. Wallen straightened up unsteadily, and lurched to the rail where he could cling on to something.

Six Chinamen had shipped as part of the crew so that they could kill him. Why? He laughed in a sick fashion. What did it matter? They were all dead, those six—and every one else—and in a few hours he would be dead too. He laughed again, a little hysterically. This Drink-House Sam of Singapore, whoever he was, ought to be satisfied with that!

He crawled his way back to the after-deck, and dropped into his chair again. His brain seemed to go numb for a time, to be indifferent to everything—and then suddenly to become strangely active. Six Chinamen had shipped as members of the crew so that they could kill him. It wasn't a pleasant thought, even if the whole six were dead now, and that he himself would be dead, too, before long.

Oh, yes, he believed it now, right enough—why, shouldn't he? What about that murderous attack Won Su had made upon him, and that he had thought was delirium! But that wasn't all, he had reason beside that to believe Ting Wah's story, sure enough, God knew! now that he came to think of the things that were crowding into his mind.

Out of the shimmering fleet waves that rose along the deck and seemed to hover so weirdly over those covered shapes that ought not to have been there, another scene gradually took form, at first indistinctly, vaguely, then in sharp outline, startling, distinct.

It was a stone house, a gray stone house, all by itself, without neighbors, isolated, a silent place. Yes, he remembered it! It seemed to bring a chill upon him now—the cold, dreary, lifeless house had done its best to crush even a laugh out of his boyhood with its eternal, silent brooding mystery. That was why he had run away ten years ago, when he was fourteen.

All his earlier recollections were of that place.

His mother wasn't there, he had never seen his mother. There were just his father, and that tall, swarthy Eastern servant, who frightened his boy's heart—just those two and himself. He never saw anyone else.

No one ever came to the house. No one was ever admitted. Gunga, the servant, fetched the supplies from the nearby village. His own education was superintended by his father. But there had never been any intimacy between his father and himself.

He had never questioned his father but once—after that he had never dared to do so. He remembered the deadly whiteness that had come over the morose, taciturn face, the grip of iron upon his shoulder, the hoarse passion in his father's voice.

"Never speak to me again of that," his father had said. "When you are older, when the time comes, you shall know."

Wallen rocked unsteadily in his chair. What a frightful stench the ship possessed—or was it only his imagination! What was it he had been thinking of? Oh, yes, the six Chinamen who had come to kill him, and the gray house where there were so many bars and locks, and where every night his father and Gunga turned the keys and the chains rattled on the doors as they fastened them.

He raised his hand and passed it across his eyes in a startled way. How vividly it came back to him, that night —as though it were just happening now, as though he were in the very act of living it again!

A crash in the dead of night through that silent house, and he had sat up, trembling, in bed. Then a cry, the report of a pistol shot, and the echoes of the shot rumbled and reverberated through the house, striking terror into his young heart. And—he was crawling out of his bed, and out into the hall and down the stairs in his nightshirt.

And half-way down he stopped in horror.

Below, in the hallway, stood the giant form of his father holding a candle, and on the floor lay stretched a huddled form, and Gunga, with a revolver, was bending over the Thing that did not move. Then came his father's voice, in a strange, queer note of tense eagerness.

"Look again, Gunga. Has he one finger on the left hand?"

And Gunga had shaken his head as he had answered.

"I have looked, sahib, and the hand is whole."

Spellbound he had stood there on the stairs, a lad of fourteen, and Gunga had lifted the Thing in his arms and gone away with it; and the great figure of his father, dressed in pajamas, had stood motionless for a long time, then turning had faced the stairs and caught sight of him—and suddenly had sent a wild, unnatural laugh ringing through the house.

"You there, eh, Stacey?" he had laughed out, as though unmanned. "Well, I'll tell you something now. Never go to the East. Remember that —never go to the East."

And then he had pulled himself together, and his face had set sternly as he had pointed up the stairs. "Go back to your bed!" he had commanded sharply. "Go back to your bed instantly!"

"Yes," said Wallen aloud to himself. "That's what he said: 'Never go to the East—never go to the East.'"

But he had come to the East and six Chinamen had shipped aboard the Upolo to kill him. His father had been quite right in telling him not to go to the East. How was it that he had come there? He had run away from that gray house after that night, and he had never heard of his father since.

That was in California.

He had gone to Frisco, and gone to sea. He had been at sea ever since in all kinds of ships, and he had done pretty well. He had his master's certificate already.

But that did not account for his being here in the Java sea, and for those six Chinamen. He had been fourth officer of the Tokamaru when they had touched at Shanghai a few weeks ago. She was a fine ship, the Tokamaru, the biggest passenger liner in the fleet—only a fourth officer's pay was very small.

He had met Captain Mitchell of the Upolo ashore there, and Captain Mitchell had persuaded him to ship as first mate on the Upolo for double the pay he had been getting. The Upolo, of course, traded through the Java and Banda seas—that was what his father had meant by the East—touching at Shanghai as a port of call in a liner wasn't the same thing.

How that sun burned through the awning! It seemed to stab and drill into his skull with little shafts of exquisite pain. It's good get away from it, of course, by going below into the cabin, by putting the deck between him and that torturing ball of fire, but in the cabin one couldn't breathe.

One couldn't live in the cabin—Captain Mitchell was there and Captain Mitchell was dead.

Had Captain Mitchell anything to do with those six Chinamen? Or anything to do with Drink-House Sam in Singapore? And where was it those six Chinamen had joined—at Shanghai like himself?

If he could remember that he would know whether Captain Mitchell had had a hand in the cursed game. Hadn't Johnson said something about new hands? But then native crews were everlastingly shifting about. It was a long way from Singapore to Shanghai.

Who was this Drink-House Sam? What was it Ting Wah had said? "Dlink-House Sam—him know."

"Him know, him know, him know"—the words began to run through his mind in a singsong, crazy fashion—and then a passionate, merciless anger seized upon him, and the splendid six-foot bulk of the man heaved up from the chair, and, clenched fist raised, he swayed upon his feet.

They had got him! Not the way they had thought to get him—but they had got him. And he could not fight—there was no one to fight—he could only die like a trapped rat, while this Drink-House Sam laughed a thousand miles away!

"Him know, him know, him know"—the words coursed like fire through his brain. He shouted aloud, and the nails of his fingers in his clenched fist bit into the palm of his hand. He could not choke the life, as his own went out, from this devil in Singapore that he had never seen—he could only die.

The uplifted arm, as though too heavy for him, fell to his side, a gleam by whiteness spread over his face, he reeled, clutched at the skylight for support, and slipped prone upon the deck. It was the nausea upon him again.

The virulence of the attack passed after a while, but for a long time he lay where he had fallen, weak and exhausted.

He was semi-delirious when he stood up again, and hung limply against the skylight. Medicine—yes, that was what it meant—that sunlight spilled all about. He put some into his mouth. His eyes fastened on the ship's log open in front of him. What kind of a book was that? What was it doing here? Had he been reading? He couldn't read when he was sick.

It was very strange. No; he remembered now, he had been writing in it. Whenever any of the crew died he wrote it down in the book.

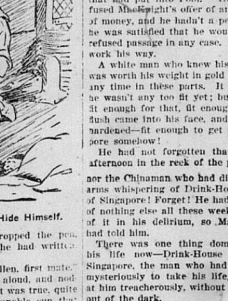
And now the crew was all dead, and he would be dead, too, very soon; therefore he should also write his own name down while he could still write. He remembered it all perfectly now—that was what the book was for.

He lurched forward and picked up the fountain pen from where it had rolled into a broken package of powdered quinine. He lurched again heavily as he leaned over the book. A nervous twitch of his hand gouged the pen-point into the page and left a blot.

He shook his head in a gravely puzzled way.

It was queer that the pen wouldn't write as it had written before; it seemed to travel all over the page, and—he paused, his hand going to his eyes again—it was strange that he couldn't think of his own name!

He was dying, of course, he knew that; but—yes, his name came back to him now. He wrote on laboriously. He



Crouched Low to Hide Himself.

finished the entry, dropped the pen, and stared at what he had written, nodding his head.

"Died today, S. Wallen, first mate."

He read the words aloud, and nodded his head again. It was true, quite true. When that damnable sun that was tormenting him through the awning was gone, that would be the end of today and he would be dead.

His eyes strayed forward along the deck—and widened with a dawning fear. What were those shapes there? He began to mumble to himself, and suddenly shrieked out aloud. It was a horror ship.

He shrieked aloud, rushed to the rail, and in the delirium of his mind crouched low to hide himself from the dread thing that raised like demons for medicine, ran screaming forward to where the ship's boat bumped monotonously in its rise and fall against the vessel's hull.

He hurled himself over the side, cast the boat loose, and snatching at the oars began to pull like a madman away from the ship. Two hundred yards off he stood up and shook both fists and yelled frantically—they could not reach him now. But why not? Suppose they should swim after him! He flung himself to the seat again and plied the oars furiously.

And then slowly the strokes lessened, and presently an oar fell from his grasp, and after that, with a moan, he pitched forward into the bottom of the boat—and all was blackness.

CHAPTER II.

On the Road to Pobi.

"Mon," expostulated the South trader, "but you're fair daft! You're but out of the jaws of death, and I'd no say you're all the way out at that. Bide a bit, there'll be neither a month—or in two, anyhow."

Wallen, standing in the center of the little galvanized-iron-roofed storehouse, his eyes on the native who had entered a moment before, shook his head.

"I've got to get away, MacKnight," he said earnestly. "There's no use talking about it. What kind of a ship does he say it is?"

MacKnight flung out a question in the native tongue.

"He says it is a big smoke-boat," translated the trader, "which will be by way of saying it's some measly steam coaster that's no small it's no able-to accommodate its own cockroaches, d'ye mind! Mon, pay no attention to it. What's anither month or so—and you'll be strong then, and—ah, mon, but I hate to have ye go!"

Wallen, gaunt and thin from his illness, shook his head decisively again, though the other's words had brought a quick responsive smile to his lips.

Six weeks ago a prau from the village here had picked him up at sea and brought him, as it were, to this big-hearted man's door. He owed his life to MacKnight.

"It's no use, MacKnight," he answered. "I've got to go."

"It'll be that black devil in Singapore!" ejaculated the trader, screwing up his wizened face and pulling viciously at his beard. "You'll no play the fool, Wallen. It's not fit you are to go. Listen to me, mon: it's a matter o' twenty miles across the island, as ye know well, and no conveyance, ye mind. And it's no regular trader that's called, for none is due—she'll have put in for water or the like, and will be sailing again at daybreak."

"I can make it by daybreak, MacKnight," Wallen stated quietly.

For a moment MacKnight stared at Wallen, then his hands dropped from Wallen's shoulders.

"Well, go, and be damned to you, then!" he said gruffly, deep down in his throat to hide his emotion—and, turning, stepped abruptly outside.

There were not many preparations to make—very few.

Wallen's worldly possessions were his only through the generosity of the trader. But MacKnight did not stop at that now, for, five minutes later, Wallen started for the night's tramp across the island, a native guide, well loaded with supplies, started with him, while MacKnight cursed with earnest profanity as they wrung each other's hands.

At the edge of the clearing Wallen looked back. On the great bearded figure that leaned against the door frame of the solitary trading station Wallen's eyes lingered.

The man waved his hand and shouted:

"Mon, ye'll no forget MacKnight o' Arru! Ye'll no forget MacKnight, mon!"

And then suddenly a mist dimmed Wallen's eyes. He tried to shout back—and could only wave his own hand in return. And then the trees hid the trader from view.

Forget MacKnight! The man who had nursed him back to life as a mother would nurse her child; to get that solitary human outpost of civilization—a man with an iron fist, a barbed-wire tongue and a heart as tender as a woman's! No; he would not forget MacKnight!

He forced a smile to his lips. One made strange friendships in these far parts of the world, and made them under strange circumstances. The chances were a thousand to one that he and MacKnight would never meet again—but, for all that, it was a friendship that would last.

Twenty miles across the island before daybreak!

Wallen fell to wondering what sort of a ship and, more pertinent still, what sort of a skipper was on the ship that had put into Pobi. He had refused MacKnight's offer of an advance of money, and he hadn't a penny—but he was satisfied that he would not be refused passage in any case. He could work his way.

A white man who knew his business was worth his weight in gold on a ship any time in these parts. It was true he wasn't any too fit yet; but he was fit enough for that, fit enough—a dull flush came into his face, and his eyes hardened—fit enough to get to Singapore somehow!

He had not forgotten that ghastly afternoon in the reek of the pest ship, nor the Chinaman who had died in his arms whispering of Drink-House Sam of Singapore! Forget! He had thought of nothing else all these weeks, raved of it in his delirium, so MacKnight had told him.

There was one thing dominant in his life now—Drink-House Sam of Singapore, the man who had tried so mysteriously to take his life, to stab at him treacherously, without warning, out of the dark.

Singapore! Singapore! It was never out of his mind now. To get there, to force the truth, the motive, the reason, the story behind all this from the human spider that lurked in his web, and then—then he clenched his teeth—and then settle with the man himself!

And that was why he must get to Pobi before daybreak, before this steamer sailed.

He walked on steadily, without sense of fatigue, his mind abnormally active. And then, with a little shock of surprise, as the Malay made signs to halt and set about kindling a fire, he noticed for the first time that it had grown almost dark.

And also, to his surprise, he noticed that where he had experienced no fatigue before, he was, as he sat down, suddenly grateful for the rest.

He scowled a little over his dipper of tea that the Malay had prepared—and rubbed his leg muscles nervously. They twitched nervously as he put his weight upon his legs. That was bad! His lips set grimly. Well, bad or not, they'd have to take him across the island before daybreak!

They started on again.

An hour went by, and he was obliged to rest—and after another start and many more after that, to rest again and again with alarming frequency. And, worse still, his progress when he was walking kept growing less and less.

It was black in the tropical forest. He could see nothing, and he stumbled constantly in the vines and creepers that everywhere overgrew the path. He was at last forced to admit that he was not making much more than a mile an hour, and twenty miles at a mile an hour was—he groaned.

It was breaking day when Wallen finally gave up—gave up when will power, and the grit of the man that did not know defeat, no longer sufficed for the physical strength to go farther.

The Malay, regarding him anxiously, offered by signs to carry him on his back. Wallen, from where he had flung himself down upon the ground, half rose to accept the offer, then

Half Rose to Accept the Offer, Then Shook His Head.

shook his head. It was no use attempting that; it was too far.

He was bitterly convinced that he had accomplished little more than half the distance.

But there must be some way out. He wasn't beaten yet. He had to catch that steamer.

Suddenly he looked up.

Yes, of course. He had been a fool that he had not thought of it hours ago when he had first begun to realize that he was playing out, instead of it now when it might be too late, when the steamer might be already gone! He couldn't speak the Malay tongue, but MacKnight would have told the man why they were crossing the island. He could send the Malay on ahead, and follow himself as fast as he could.

If he could write a message he might even get them to send him help from Pobi.

He felt in his pockets. Nothing!

To be Continued.

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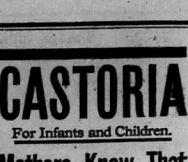
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To be Continued.

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ONE-PIECE EFFECT

New Blouse Fitted Around Hips, Colors Matching Skirt.

Recently Designed Model Fills Long-Felt Need in Discriminating Woman's Wardrobe.

Overblouses are growing in favor since designers have brought out new models that have some distinction and individuality to them. The old Russian type of blouse was not very popular and the later model with straight panel down the front had the appearance of a negligee. The newer overblouses are fitted around the hips and may be obtained in colors matching the skirt of the suit, thus giving the effect of a one-piece dress.

The buyer in the blouse department of a large mid-Western store has designed a blouse of this type that is particularly attractive. It is tight-fitting through the shoulders and has a panel that is fastened straight across the chest in front and slopes off to the underarm seams with a slight fullness at the waistline. At the hips it is finished with a narrow fringe that covers the break between the blouse and skirt. The style is most becoming to stout women particularly.

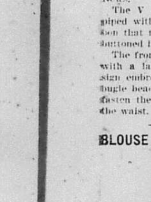
The overblouse seemed to fill a long-felt need in the discriminating woman's wardrobe. While the regulation blouse has been a thing of beauty in the last five years, it was kept from being a joy forever simply because of the fact that when worn with a skirt it did not look like a complete costume. Therefore, the overblouse was hailed with delight, since it gave becoming lines to the vision and preserved the appearance of a dress as well. But even the long overblouse did not retain its popularity for a long time, for it hid the top of the skirt.

The obvious solution to the problem is the short, loose overblouse that reaches only to the hip or above it. One New York manufacturer of waists is showing a number of the high-length overblouses, designed by his wife. One of these is made of beige georgette, cut in one-piece, buttercrly fashion, says Daily Garment News.

The V neck and short sleeves are piped with narrow shaded ombre ribbon that ties in a bow at the bottom buttoned back.

The front of the blouse is decorated with a large spreading sunburst design embroidered in cut steel and jet bugle beads. Tiny loops and buttons fasten the small slits at the sides of the waist.

BLOUSE OF WHITE CHIFFON



This is a charming blouse of white chiffon with fringe and white silk braid. It is designed with a "V" neck and tight-fitting cuffs.

FASHIONS IN BRIEF

Filet laces will soon begin to decline.

Satin trims so many afternoon dresses of cotton voile.

Striped velvet is one of the newest materials in Paris.

Furs used for hats are baby lamb, taupe, carucul and marten.

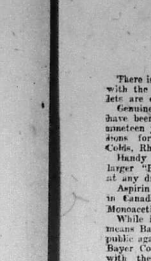
Shawl and tuxedo collars are prominent for wraps. They are always of fur.

The whole trend of vellings is toward simpler styles—the meshes alone are sufficiently ornamental.

New black velvet suits have their collars lined with white fur, and fancy tailored suits have narrow edges of dyed rabbit fur.

The newest thing in fashion fads is the headdress. Bandeaux of maline and others of fruits and flowers are being worn by debutantes.

BROWN DUVETYN COAT DRESS



This coat dress of brown duvetyn is very unusual. The bowknot and bands about the exceedingly short skirt are of sable squirrel.

WHAT TO AVOID IN STRIPES

Proper Selection of Decorations for the Home as Important as for Gowns.

Just as the short, plump woman must avoid horizontal stripes and her slender sister eschew vertical ones, so must the walls of the narrow, high ceilinged room be forbidden striped paper and its windows vertical striped curtains. But the low-ceilinged, low-windowed room can make its paper with stripes and with curtains that are stripe-lined from casing rods to sills.

A valance of striped material, the lines running horizontally, will appreciably cut down the height and broaden a too-high window, and stripes applied to the hem of a plain color or lightly figured curtain will have the same effect.

Bold stripes are trying in any but the most bizarre decorative schemes. Shadowy, indistinct stripes, self-colored, perhaps, are far more pleasing for everyday use. In general, striped materials should be studied when much cutting and piecing must be done, for joining stripes at seams almost always leaves much to be desired.

But stripes can be used for the loose overblouse that the home framework is covered with plain material. A low-backed chair with arms almost as high as its back is preserved from a squatty appearance if the back cushion is perpendicularly striped.

Striped cushions with willow furniture are generally mistakes. The willow work has too many lines of its own.

Stripes of various widths, the wider stripes patterned on dainty designs, are delightful for upholstery, use on chairs of French origin when the woodwork is not at all heavy and perhaps delicately carved.

BEAUTY OF HANDS IMPORTANT

Good Castile or Hygienic Soaps Recommended; Recipe for Home-Made Powder Cleanser.

There is nothing more important to the beauty of the hands than a bland soap and there are many excellent ones in the market; a good old castile, the French hygienic soaps, and a fine tar soap being all admirable, if states an authority. But where the skin is abnormally sensitive a saponaceous or detersive powder will make a better cleanser, and such a powder with most healing qualities is made after the formula:

Blanched almonds (powdered) eight ounces; cuttlefish bone (powdered), four ounces; white castile soap (powdered), two ounces; oil of clove, two drams; oil of lavender, one dram.

Mix orris root with the almonds, then add the scented oils, stirring in gradually; lastly put in the powdered soap and cuttlefish.

This paste is very easily made at home, and one has the satisfaction of knowing that all its ingredients are pure.

An Egg Outline.

The vetement d'hiver will be the barrel cape wrap in duvetyn or heavy satin, which is lined throughout with squirrel, beaver or other fashionable fur, to be considered—mink. These wraps have the outline of an egg. They are pulled on over the head, at the sides there are slits for the hands and they are finished off with a small fur collar, which fastens tight round the neck. Or a long, straight tie of duvetyn is added and thrown over one shoulder.

Laces and Embroideries.

Interesting collar and cuff sets are produced by combining different kinds of laces with bits of old batiste embroideries in an intricate sort of patchwork bf which the connecting medium is narrow valenciennes and the edging of the same perpetually useful lace. Gilets in which hand-made laces play an important part are perhaps even more numerous than collars and there is a particular sort of gilet with voluminous plaited frills of net edged with valenciennes which appears to be coming into vogue.

In the Spring Time

Any fool knows enough to carry an umbrella when it rains, but the wise man is he who carries one when it is only cloudy. Any man will send for a doctor when he gets sick, but the wiser one is he who adopts proper measures before his ills become serious. During a hard winter or the following spring one feels run-down, tired out, weak and nervous. Probably you have suffered from a cold, the Grip or flu, which has left you thin, weak and pale. This is the time to put your system in order. It is time for house-cleaning.

A good, old-fashioned alterative and temperance tonic is one made of wild roots and barks, without the use of alcohol, and called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, in tablet or liquid form. This is nature's tonic, which restores the tone of the stomach, activity of the liver and steadiness to the nerves, strengthening the whole system. First put up by Dr. Pierce over 50 years ago, now procurable at any druggists; or send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce's Laboratory, Bridgeburg, Ont., for trial package.

WHAT ABOUT SKIRT LENGTHS?

Manufacturers Advise That They Are Making Garment Slightly Wider and Shorter.

In spite of the fact that spring lines are pretty well completed at the present date, says a writer in Women's Wear, there is much interest evinced in the matter of skirts, for there are still certain authorities who refuse unswerving allegiance to the long, narrow skirt. There are others who have returned from abroad, who profess to believe that there is nothing for us to do but succumb to the demands of the French extreme. Finally, there are those who believe in a compromise; that French skirts will come down and ours will go up and that we will gayly arbitrate the question. Perhaps the greater number are of this opinion, but that there is a degree of uncertainty is shown in the fact that anyone who is supposed to know anything about style or who is an exponent of what is being done by the French and American couture is continually accosted with the question, "What about the skirts?"

However, the average response to this question given by the manufacturer is: "I am making them slightly wider and slightly shorter." Some are making them decidedly wider as compared with the width of the last few seasons, but few are making them short in any exaggeration or extreme because they are frankly afraid of it.

One dress house varies the length of the skirt according to the size of the frock, skirts being 32, 34, 36 and 37 inches. A 38 frock has a 37-inch skirt, and so on down to the 16 and 14 sizes, which have 34 and 32-inch skirt lengths.

ROBES FOR SLEEPING HOURS

Light and Dull Garments, Latest Fashions; Different From Old-Time Nightgown.

Slumber robes light and slumber robes dull is fashion's program for the present season. Very different, indeed, from the old-time nightgown are the new robes for sleeping hours. From black to white, with all the colors between, is the wide variety of colors one has to select from. Fine lingerie, batiste, French voile, crepe de chine, washable satin, georgette, chiffon and crepe de meteor are among the materials one finds for bedtime wear.

A dainty nightie that is simple, yet effective, comes in white French voile, double crossed with rose. It is a sleeveless model clasped in a point either shoulder and edged with fine filet edging. The bottom is also shaped and is cut up slightly at the sides. It is finished with the filet and shows bits of old blue ribbon run on the shoulders and bottom. To define an empire waistline there is a row of beading with old blue ribbon drawn through.

This delightful model also comes in white voile, with squares marked in lettice green and trimmed with pale lavender squares, or you may choose squares of orchid on a white background with light green ribbons.

Bizarre slumber robes select black georgette crepe for their material and fine chantilly or venetian lace for their decoration. One interesting "nightie" favors a deep yoke of the lace, and accordion pleats on the lower section. A bit of Chinese yellow cord lends an attractive color note that gives tone to the somber black.

For the winter bride there was recently designed a nightdress of pearl-colored chiffon, fine lace and pale blue ribbons that was exquisitely dainty. Straight and graceful it hung from lace shoulder straps. The ribbon was turned into tiny forget-me-nots and laid across the breast. Instead of the usual hem at the bottom, three rows of lace ruffled itself in true petticoat style.

Prince's War Relics.

The Prince of Wales has collected many souvenirs of his long spell of active service, and these are now at York House. In the hall are placed the bass drum and two side drums of the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, his regiment, which the prince bought when, in accordance with the usual custom on the purchase of new drums for the battalion, the old ones were auctioned. He has also two bugles used by the Grenadiers at the front.

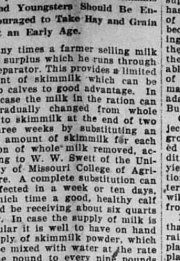
A SKIMMILK FED CALF

MAKE CHANGE FROM WHOLE MILK GRADUALLY.

Tests Have Proved That Farmers Can Experiment to Advantage —Amount of Meal to Be Given Depends on Size of the Animals and Youngsters Should Be Encouraged to Take Hay and Grain at an Early Age.

Many times a farmer selling milk has a surplus which he runs through the separator. This provides a limited amount of skimmilk which can be fed to calves to good advantage. In such case the milk in the ration can be gradually changed from whole milk to skimmilk at the end of two or three weeks by substituting an equal amount of skimmilk for each portion of whole milk removed, according to W. W. Swett of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. A complete substitution can be effected in a week or ten days, at which time a good, healthy calf should be receiving about six quarts a day, in case the supply of milk is irregular it is well to have on hand a supply of skimmilk powder, which can be mixed with water at the rate of one pound to every nine pounds of water. This can be fed the same as the whole or skimmilk.

When the calf is started on calf meal the amount to be added varies with the size of the calf and the brand of meal. Directions included



Teaching Calf to Drink, Showing Two Fingers In Mouth.

with the meal should be followed very carefully. In almost every case, the recommendation is to mix the meal with either hot or cold water in sufficient amounts to make a thick, pasty gruel. This is stirred carefully to remove all lumps and then diluted with boiling water. The gruel is usually added to the skimmilk and fed at approximately blood temperature. It should never be fed cooler than 95° degrees Fahrenheit and should be given at the same temperature every day. A thermometer is necessary; "guess work" has no place in calf feeding. The amount of skimmilk should be gradually decreased and the amount of calf-meal gruel increased. At the end of six weeks the milk can be discontinued. At this time the calf may be taught to eat its dry meal from a feed box. Small quantities are rubbed on its nose after it has finished drinking. Feed the dry meal regularly and in small quantities at first; none will be left in the feed box to spoil. Give just what the calf will readily eat, and never force the appetite unduly. The gruel can be continued until the calf is four months old and perhaps somewhat longer if desired.

It is always advisable to get the calves to take hay and grain at as early an age as possible. They will usually begin when three or four weeks old if given the opportunity. The early development of this habit helps greatly when calves are taken off the calf-meal ration, for they are already taking liberal quantities of hay and grain and the change to this ration alone will be gradual. The calves will not suffer such a serious "set-back" as they might otherwise experience. For the first six to eight weeks the hay fed should be a fine grade of timothy or a coarse alfalfa or mixed hay. Fine alfalfa hay is so palatable that the young calf will eat too much. Either feed a coarse hay or limit the amount of hay which the calf can get. After this time alfalfa may be fed liberally in safety.

Wheat Straw as Fertilizer.

By scattering the wheat straw at this time the farmer should receive very much more benefit from it than if it is allowed to rot in the stack during winter and hauled out in the spring or summer. Chemical analysis shows that wheat straw contains 10 pounds nitrogen, 2.6 pounds phosphoric acid and 14.8 pounds of potash in one ton. From these figures one can readily see the fertilizer value of wheat straw.

Improvement of Corn Crop.

Extra care in selecting curing, testing and grading the seed corn will go much to improve the stand and yield of corn, thus saving labor, reducing cost per bushel and increasing net profit per bushel. It requires the same labor to manure, to plough, to disk, to harrow, to plant and to cultivate a 40 per cent. stand as is required for a 80 per cent. or a 100 per cent. stand.

Prevent Ravages of Weevil

Protect beans and peas from the weevil ravages by putting in an airtight receptacle and putting carbon bisulphide in a saucer. This quickly evaporates and the fumes settle among the peas or beans, destroying any weevils present.

Antiques.

A visitor going through a rug factory stopped beside an Armenian who was busy plying his shuttle. "You make antique rugs, too?" he inquired presently. "Oh, yes," was the grinning reply. "Dis rug when bees finished is two hundred years old."

PRODUCTION OF SEEDS.

Much Valuable Data Secured From Experiments.

During the last few years considerable quantities of field root seed, including mangel, Swede turnip and carrot seed, have been raised by the Dominion Experimental Farms' System for the purpose of safeguarding against a threatening shortage in the supply. Much valuable information has been accumulated on the subject of root seed production, the more so because, while engaged in seed growing as an emergency undertaking, the Experimental Farms' System at the same time desired to gain reliable data bearing on the possibilities of making root seed growing a permanent agricultural industry in Canada, says Dr. M. O. Malte in a Farms Bulletin.

One of the more important subjects in connection with root seed growing which have been investigated is the question of under what conditions the heaviest possible seed yields may be expected. This question is, of course, of special interest, as the size of the seed yields will largely determine the profit from seed growing.

In the first place, it is necessary that the roots to be used for seed raising are absolutely sound when planted out. Experience is that the planting of roots which show signs of disease or rot, especially at the crown, leads to most disappointing results. Such roots may linger along for some time, but sooner or later they die off, with the result, of course, that the seed field becomes patchy, and consequently gives a comparatively low yield per acre.

In the second place, the seed roots should be planted as early as possible in the spring. The earlier they are set out the heavier are the seed yields which may be expected. This applies to all kinds of field root seed crops and has been demonstrated over and over again.

In the third place it is absolutely necessary that the land is in good tilth and in a high state of fertility. Several experiments conducted the last few years have most decidedly shown that the land must be in the best possible shape if good seed crops are to be expected. An experiment carried out at Ottawa in 1915 gave results to the effect that an application of two tons of barnyard manure to the acre, or of a commercial fertilizer, composed of 500 pounds superphosphate, 200 pounds of nitrate of soda and 200 pounds of muriate of potash, increased the seed yield of mangels with almost 25 per cent. Experiments carried out later have not only substantiated this result, but also shown that a still greater increase in the yield may be realized if the land is given both manure and artificial fertilizers in liberal quantities.

Sound roots, early planting and rich land are the main factors which determine the size of the yields. It should be added, though, that the yields are also influenced, to a not unimportant degree, by the supply of farm labor that may be available and by the size of the seed fields. Profitable root seed growing requires plentiful labor at certain periods, and under present conditions, the writer would say that to a farmer who has not had years of experience in root seed growing one or two acres may prove more remunerative than a large acreage, because with a small acreage the yield is apt to be much greater per acre than if the acreage is so large that it cannot be handled conveniently.

Avoid Novelties.

When selecting nursery stock for home orchards, Paul Thayer, horticulturist at the Missouri Experiment Station, advises farmers and orchardists to select only standard varieties that have been tested out in different parts and under widely varying conditions. Novelties in the nursery stock line usually do not prove satisfactory.

Mr. Thayer advises farmers not to buy from nurseries close at home; berry plants do not stand shipment as well as trees and vines, and if poorly packed and delayed in transit they may arrive in poor condition.

Nursery stock should be free from the "woolly aphis," recognized by a hairy-like growth on the roots. Wooly aphis, which causes swellings on the roots, should also be watched for. A soft root when badly attacked is swollen so that it resembles a string of beads.

The San Jose scale, which is sometimes transmitted on nursery stock, may be destroyed by dipping the plants in a lime-sulphur solution used for the regular dormant spray.

In spite of a devastating drought, which is pretty general, and, indeed, was the part of the country is concerned, still persists, the great annual stock sales held at Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, recently beat all records for Friesian cattle.

The price of £3,400 paid for a 16-months-old calf by Mr. Joseph Hayes, was just £100 ahead of the previous highest price recorded. Messrs. Brown and Fleming, of Balgownie, Transvaal, bought this calf at seven months of age for, it is said, £500 or £600. This same firm made a big average for Friesians, selling their stock and white yearlings averaging £1,100 each. One cow, standing tenth in the list of most valuable animals sold, realized £1,000 for advance registry, was run up to 900 guineas, at which price she was withdrawn, her owner being determined to go for the four figures, which I since hear he has succeeded in doing.

Prices for other stuff were well maintained, but the market for medium class bulls and females, too, was decidedly weak. Farmers have no feed at all left, and it is only procurable at prohibitive prices, so that many are deferring intended purchases until the grass comes. Messrs. Brown and Fleming have sold to Mr. Percy Bennett, of Standerton, Transvaal, ten heifers at £50 and £60 each. A. Kingwill, one of our foremost breeders, sold his well-known cow Colonie Plaats Butterfly 2, a show-yard winner and proved performer, for £3,000.

All animals have to be inspected before passing into the stud book, and such year the conditions are being tightened up, and the inspectors becoming more strict. This is all to the good, and though individual breeders may at times feel a bit sore when some of their animals are turned down, generally speaking they realize that it is for the good of the breed and of everyone concerned, and loyally support the officials in their work. The improvement being effected is very marked, the standard being visibly raised each successive year.—Mr. Arthur Stephens, Orange River Colony.

HOUSECLEANING TIME

In the Spring a Woman's Fancy Turns That Way.

She Finds the Work Fascinating —Some Very Practical Hints as to Doing the Job — Recipes for Cleaning and Polishing.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

HOUSECLEANING for the most part is fascinating work, that is, after we pass the cellar. After all, this is really the most important part of the house and should receive first consideration in the spring. Probably it will never be known how much of the low state of vitality found in some families is to be charge to illy-ventilated, badly-lighted, poorly-drained cellars, where decaying vegetables are kept, sending its foul gases laden air to every part of the house. If vegetables are stored in the cellar they should be carefully picked over and all growth and decayed ones removed. In addition to thoroughly cleaning, the walls should be whitewashed, and if the cellar is at all damp, it is well to keep a metal or earthen receptacle containing unslaked lime constantly present. Not a day should pass without the cellar being properly aired. In the very hot summer days, the windows should be opened every night and closed during the day. The reason for this is, that the outdoor air in the daytime is much warmer than in the cellar. This warm, moist-laden air enters the cooler atmosphere of the cellar, and the moisture condenses and rests on all surfaces making the cellar damp and warm. By opening the windows at night and closing them in the daytime the cellar is kept dry, pure and clean. It is well, too, before leaving the cellar to see that the screens are placed properly in the windows—screens of fine wire netting to prevent flies, or insects entering. We cannot emphasize too emphatically the need for proper protection against flies. More diseases are caused by flies than we are wont to believe, and while doing the spring cleaning it is well to see that each room is screened properly to prevent the entrance of flies.

If we attend to the little things before we start the actual cleaning, such as sorting and cleaning drawers, putting away furs, winter curtains, extra blankets, etc., and laying in a supply of cleaning materials, this will save a lot of time. "It has been customary to envy the home with new furniture. We think it would be easy to make the house look well if we just had some new chairs, dressers, tables, etc., but, as a matter of fact, it does not make the housecleaning half as interesting as if we have some old furniture (which we have longed to discard for years) to transform into something new. What could be more fascinating than the painting of chairs, tables and other furniture in a color to have it harmonize with the walls, the drapery, the woodwork, and the floor.

It is not only that a floor looks much better if it is painted or polished, but it saves time and energy in cleaning. The rough surface collects greasy moisture, dust settles in to it and soon grimy discolored and unhealthy conditions exist. Pine floors are hard to keep clean. The following methods of treating them may be of value:

1st. Spread over the floor strips of old sheeting; to this add two coats of paint. This will secure a very satisfactory body for the floor and the centre may be covered with a rug.

2nd. Apply a coat of linseed oil. Then fill cracks with "Crack and Crevice Filler," and apply an oak stain and two coats of floor finish.

It is difficult to say which rooms in the house should receive the most careful consideration. The bedroom is important because it is in the bedroom the person should receive the perfect rest which will insure physical and mental strength.

The kitchen, too, is important, because here the woman spends a great deal of her time. It will be found most satisfactory to have linoleum laid on the kitchen floor. This is easily kept clean, and is soft, warm, elastic and wears well. There should be nothing in the kitchen which cannot be washed. The furniture, walls, etc., should be washable. While cleaning this spring it is especially important that we should see that all the utensils which are being used constantly should be in a convenient place, and if possible, closed cupboards should be placed in the kitchen. The following recipes and information may be found of value in doing the spring cleaning:

Washing Windows.—Always dust first and clean the woodwork before the glass. The glass may be washed with warm water and soap, ammonia, or kerosene, or whitening and ammonia. In washing wring the cloth almost dry, rinse off the window, and dry with a soft cloth and polish with a soft paper or cloth.

Painted Woodwork.—Wash in warm soapy water with a soft cloth, doing a little at a time and drying as you go along. For light painted wood use whitening paste.

Varnished Woodwork.—If very soiled use soap and water. Dry well, thoroughly and then rub with ammonia or kerosene. To use kerosene just dampen the cloth and after rubbing on the varnished woodwork rub again with a dry cloth. If not, you will find a white glow will result.

Pantries Dusters.—Dip the cheese cloth in a mixture made from ½ cup melted parawax.

Note.—These dusters may be washed several times before they require to be dipped again.

There are many helpful suggestions in cleaning, and labor-saving devices appearing in weekly papers and magazines from time to time It is a good plan to cut these out, and keep them in a labelled envelope or box for future use.—Miss D. M. Sutherland, Women's Institutes Branch.

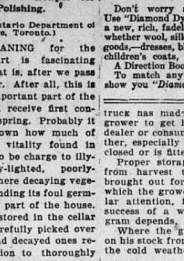
STORING VEGETABLES.

How Farmers Living Near Towns Can Make Money.

If properly stored after harvest, vegetables can be made a source of considerable income to the farmer who is located near good-sized towns or cities. In such places a constantly increasing number of people are living in apartments and flats, where they have storage facilities for only small quantities of vegetables, or in houses heated by furnaces in the basement, making that part of the house too warm for the storage of vegetables. The automobile or motor truck has made it possible for the grower to get his vegetables to the dealer or consumer even in cold weather, especially if his machine is inclosed or is fitted with a heater.

Proper storage of the vegetables from harvest time until they are brought out for sale is a subject to which the grower must give particular attention, for on it the entire success of a winter-marketing proposition depends.

Where the grower plans to draw on his stock from time to time during the cold weather he must so store



An Outdoor Storage Cellar, Built Partly Underground, for Storing Garden Vegetables. It Is Built of Concrete Except the Entrance, Which Is Frame, and Is Frostproof. Where the Cold It Not Severe Less Protection Than Is Shown Here Is Needed.

his produce that portions of it can be removed without disturbing the remainder. Instead of putting all of one kind of vegetables in one pile it is advisable to make several smaller piles or to use various containers, such as boxes, barrels or baskets, each of which is adequately protected and can be removed with its contents without disturbing other stores. Where outdoor pits are used it may be desirable to introduce intervening walls or layers of earth at more frequent intervals than would be necessary "in storing supplies merely for the family.

Beets, late cabbage, carrots, celery, onions, parsnips, potatoes, sweet potatoes, salsify and turnips may be store in their natural condition. Beans of various kinds, including the limas, may be stored also. Good storage facilities exist in most farm houses, it being only necessary to make use of the cellar, the attic, or other place that may be found convenient upon the character and amount of produce to be stored. Barrels, crates, boxes or bins may be used as containers for various vegetables, but movable containers are preferable to built-in bins because they are more easily cleaned. Outdoor storage cellars or caves are particularly desirable, for larger quantities can be taken care of in convenient and inexpensive fashion.

In sections where low temperatures prevail it is necessary to insulate the storage cellar or house so that the vegetables will not freeze. The aboveground type of house much used in many sections of the north, has thick walls filled with sawdust or shavings. It is necessary that pains be taken to provide for proper ventilation. In many underground locations storage cellars are built partly underground. Concrete storage cellars are coming into quite general use. Outdoor banks and pits are also familiar means employed to protect vegetables in cold weather. The conical pit is used commonly for such vegetables as potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips, salsify, parsnips, and heads of cabbage.

All vegetables which the farmer or truck raiser may desire to keep in stock for selling through the winter months do not require the same type of storage.

Dye Old, Faded Dress Material

"Diamond Dyes" Make Shabby Apparel Stylish and New—So Easy Too.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods,—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, draperies,—everything! A Direction Book is in package.

To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.

Drought-Hardy Timothy.

During the past two seasons a splendid opportunity has been offered to ascertain the relative drought resistant powers in Timothy. In the Department of Field Husbandry at the University of Manitoba, timothy has been grown in competition with Awnless Bromo and Western Rye respectively, under as near identical conditions of soil and climate as reasonably possible to provide, with the following results:

Season 1918—Characterized by favorable rainfall at Edmonton.

Crop.	Tonnage green grass.
Timothy	6.92 tons per acre
Awnless Brome	9.01 tons per acre
Western Rye	7.76 tons per acre

Season 1919—Characterized by a dry year at Edmonton.

Crop.	Tonnage green grass.
Timothy	2.16 tons per acre
Awnless Brome	4.56 tons per acre
Western Rye	4.12 tons per acre

The inferences are plain:

1. That in a favorable year timothy gives good returns.

2. That in a dry year it does not succeed so well relatively as Awnless Brome or Western Rye.

3. That the difference in yield is due to its lack of drought hardiness.

4. That a more drought hardy timothy is needed.

Realizing this need which has been brought home so forcibly to all Timothy growers in this province during the past season, steps have already been put under way in the Department of Field Husbandry at the University whereby some twenty-five hundred plants representing nearly as many strains are being very carefully studied. This we hope will yield a more drought hardy type combining the essential pasture, hay and seed qualities.—Farm and Ranch Review.

INVINCIBLE
RUBBER BOOTS
Buy them from
WEISS BROS.,
NAPANEE and TRENTON

Maple Leaf Paint, in all shades. Floetize for all purposes, at DAVY & ALLISON'S.

Kingston Women are discussing the advisability of declaring a boycott on potatoes.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold their regular meeting in the Public Library on Tuesday, April 27th, at 3 p.m.

Ira C. Baker, a retired farmer and a resident of Moose Jaw for the past twelve years, died after a long illness. Deceased was a native of Camden, Ont., and was seventy-five years old.

A bargain in soap at H. W. KELLY'S—good laundry soap 10c. a cake or 3 cakes for 25c.—for Saturday and Monday only. Also tin of cleanser for 10c., larger and better than Old Dutch.

Mr. R. G. H. Travers, manager of the Napanee branch of the Royal Bank, will go to Walkerville to open a new branch for the Royal Bank there. Mr. Wiggins returns to Napanee as manager.

On Friday evening, April 30th, in the lecture room of Trinity Church, the Mission Band and Circle will give an entertainment consisting of drills, choruses and a humorous play to which the public is invited. Admission 25c.

The Glorious Twelfth of July will be celebrated in Napanee again this year. The Orange walk was to have been held in Odessa, but for some reason the lodge there felt they could not efficiently handle the crowd of people who attend these annual gatherings.

A handsome tablet has been placed in St. Mary Magdalene Church, containing a memorial of the names of representatives of the congregation who gave their lives in the great war, and also the Honor Roll. The tablet will be unveiled at the morning service next Sunday.

To-day an election is being held in the Township of North Fredericksburgh for the election of a reeve of the township to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late W. R. Smith. Messrs. A. C. Schryver and Jos. Hicks are the contestants. It is said the contest is being warmly contested.

Miss Glenn, of Glenn-Charles, Toronto, Canada's Hair Fashion Store, will be in Napanee, Tuesday, April 27th, Campbell House, with a full line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Goods. If you are not satisfied with the appearance of your hair consult Miss Glenn, who is an authority on Hair Goods, and individual hair styles. Free demonstration.

The members of the two Oddfellows' lodges in Napanee will celebrate the 101st anniversary of the founding of Oddfellowship in America by attending divine service in Trinity Methodist church on Sunday morning next, at 10.30 o'clock. All Oddfellows will gather at the rooms of Argyll Lodge No. 212, at 10 a.m. sharp, and march from there to the church.

R. M. Ryan, Newburgh, has disposed of his dry goods stock to Mr. Wright, Port Hope, taking in exchange, on an equitable basis, the printing plant of the Port Hope Times. This disposes of all of Mr. Ryan's property interests in Newburgh, and means that he and his family will locate elsewhere. For twenty-seven years, the Ryans, father and son, have carried on business in Newburgh. During that time they showed an enterprise and business capacity which added much to the welfare of the village.

On Saturday night Julius Tvurstripe, an American citizen of Waldon, Maine, travelling to Chicago, was taken off the train at Napanee, and appeared before the magistrate on Monday morning charged with a breach of the O. T. A. It seems the gentleman in question purchased a bottle of port wine in Montreal, and was caught giving someone a drink on the train, in ignorance that he was thereby breaking the law of Ontario. There was no suggestion that he was offering liquor for sale, or doing anything he knew was wrong. Nevertheless the license inspector happened to catch him and he was assessed $200.00 and $5.00 costs on Monday.

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A Narrow Escape.

While he was making his way about his platoon one dark night a sergeant heard the rear oar of a "O. I. Can" overhead and dived into a shell-hole. It was already occupied by a private, who was hit full in the wind by the non-com.'s head. A moment's silence — a long, deep breath and then— "Good Lord, is that you, Sarge?" "That's me." "Thank Heaven! I was just waiting for you to explode."

Spoke Too Soon.

"If you had it to do over, would you marry your wife?" the visitor asked his host.

"You bet," came the quick reply.

The wife stepped quietly in. "You would not," she said.

A Critic.

A critic isn't always a person who has tried to do it and failed. Sometimes he is a person who feels too darned superior to try to do it.

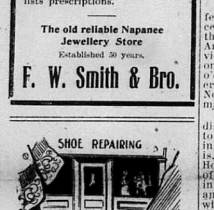
—o—

Milk cans and dairy supplies of all kinds at WILSON'S Hardware Store.

The Cripple and the Crutch.

As a cripple depends on the crutch—so your eyes are dependant on the glasses.—A crutch of many kinds may assist a cripple, but you certainly will injure your precious eyesight by using any makeshift glass that may appear to be a relief. Be sure you are wearing the correct lens for each eye.—You run no chance of a misfit by having your eyes examined by **H. E. SMITH**, the eyesight specialist.—Only the best approved Styles of glasses prescribed. We have always given attention to fitting Oculists' prescriptions.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 50 years.
F. W. Smith & Bro.



SHORT SKIRTS AND TROUSERS

demand shoes that are in perfect repair. In the days of long skirts and cuffless trousers it did not matter so much, but nowadays both men's and women's shoes show entirely. Let us keep your footwear right, smart-looking and shapely. Our repair methods add months of wear to old shoes.

J. WILKINS,
Boot Repair Store,
Opposite Royal Hotel.

Callouses or Pain There are signs of a weakened transverse arch. One or more of the little bones across the ball of the foot are displaced, causing unnatural pressure. The sole of the foot burns; great and little toe joints enlarge and a crampish pain known as Morton's Toe develops.

This condition, as well as corns, bunions, broken down arches, weak ankles and all forms of foot trouble is quickly relieved and the cause permanently corrected by the use of

Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances

It does not matter what your foot troubles are, how long you have sought relief or how many times you have failed, you will find comfort and correction in the Dr. Scholl line of Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies.

Consult Our Foot Specialist

He is a Graduate Practipedist—a man who knows all about foot troubles and how to make bad feet easy and comfortable. Examination and advice free. See us today.

The Haines Shoe Houses

Wallace's drug store sells 4 lbs. cattle salts 25c., 4 lbs. sulphur 25c., Alderika $1.40, Vinol $1.00, large bar imported castile soap 15c., pure turpentine 50c. pint, Rikers Syrup Tar and Cod Liver Oil 50c. bottle, large bottle castor oil for greasing 35c., Parke Davis, blackleg pills $1.00 bottle, new electric louse powder 40c. lb., Howard's Emulsion 35c., 60c., and $1.00, genuine aspirin in sealed tubes 25c per tube. Everything fresh and good at WALLACE'S.

PERSONALS

Mr. Roy C. Root was in Toronto a couple of days this week.

Mr. Matt. Taylor was in Sydenham a few days this week in the interests of The Robinson Co.

Mr. Geo. Perry left on Sunday for Buffalo, N. Y., to join the boat he expects to sail on this season.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Davy entertained on Tuesday evening.—Cards.

Mrs. J. Kirkpatrick, Port Colborne, is spending a month with her sister, Mrs. Emberly, Camden East.

Mr. Roy Perry, Camden East, left last week for Winnipeg, Man.

Mrs. H. W. Kimmerly, Toronto, was in Napanee and Deseronto, this week renewing acquaintances.

Mr. Cecil Foster, of Toronto, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Foster.

Mrs. Doxsee is in Toronto for a few days.

Mrs. W. J. Jewell is visiting her mother in Picton.

Miss Woods, Picton, spent a few days this week the guest of Miss Jessie Hawley, Newburgh road.

Mrs. Jas. Fitzpatrick left on Thursday for Rochester.

Mrs. C. A. Anderson has been in the Kingston General Hospital for a week.

Mrs. Jas. Fairfield, Millhaven, spent a few days this week with friends in Napanee.

Mrs. Jas. Fitzpatrick, and Miss Anna, spent the week-end with friends in Trenton.

Mr. and Mrs. Egerton VanLuven, Kingston, were in Napanee this week.

Mrs. G. Stanley Howell, of Brampton, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Root.

Mrs. Mark Graham is spending the week in Toronto with her husband, who is doing nicely since his operation.

The Rev. Dr. Shorey was in Belleville on Tuesday, and in Toronto Wednesday and Thursday of this week on Church Boards and Committees.

Chief F. W. Barrett was in Toronto a couple of days this week where he went to take Henry Clark, a boy 13 years of age, to the Sick Children's Hospital for an operation.

Miss Mary VanSlyck arrived home on Monday after spending a few days in Kingston the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Doller, and attending the Doller-Bennett wedding.

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BIRTHS

Edgar—At Napanee, on April 9th, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Edgar, a son.

Sills—At Sillsville, on April 10th, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. Blake Sills, a daughter.

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DEATHS

Diamond—At South Fredericksburgh, on Saturday, April 17th, 1920, James Allen Diamond, aged 81 years, 10 months, and 15 days.

Funnell—At Ernestown, Tuesday, April 20th, 1920, Orpha Funnell, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. John Funnell, aged 2 years, 2 months.

Graham—At Carthage, N.Y., on Monday, April 19th, 1920, Mary Graham, formerly of Richmond, township, aged 62 years.

Lawler—At Ernestown, on Friday, April 16th, 1920, Norris Lawler, aged 34 years, 9 months, 7 days.

Sedore—At Kingston General Hospital, April 20th, 1920, Frances Rodney Sedore, infant son of Alexander Sedore and Alice Dafoe, of Roblin, aged 1 year, 1 day.

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Seeds! Seeds!

A full stock of new garden seeds in bulk.

FRANK H. PERRY.

18-tf

Australia vs. Japan.

Sir Joseph Cook, Minister of the Navy in Australia, asserted in a speech the other day that there was "little in Japan's claim that she was being deprived of privileges she had enjoyed during German rule in the Pacific Islands.

"She has a similar mandate over the islands north of the Equator," continued Sir Joseph. "Here she has the same rights and privileges that we have in ours. I hope the point will not be pressed. It is vital to us in every way and goes right to the heart of our life in these seas. I hope the incident will pass and that in the future we will live in good fellowship.

"Japan told us at the Peace Conference that she would reserve the right to raise the question of racial equality again in the League of Nations. She is, however, a little previous in raising it now before the League has begun to function."

British Premiers.

In the past 52 years (or since 1868) there have been only two British Premiers who were of English racial origin in the male line. One of these was Lord Salisbury, the other was Asquith. Lord Salisbury's nephew, Arthur J. Balfour, counts as a Scotsman, same as his father, for the mother does not figure in inquiries of this kind. Benjamin Disraeli, though he himself and his parents were natives of England, was of Hebrew racial origin. Gladstone and Rosebery, though born in England, were of Scotch parentage and ancestry, and Lloyd George, who also was born in England, is of distinctly Welsh racial origin. Campbell-Bannerman was a Scotsman, though the Encyclopedia Britannica styles him "English Prime Minister."

Economy is claimed for an electric heater to be inserted in range boilers, as the water absorbs the heat it radiates.

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Milk cans and dairy pails at DAVY & ALLISON'S Hardware Store.

—o—

THOMPSON BROS. specialize in Teas and Coffees. Try them. Market Square Grocery.

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association.

FULL STOCK OF

Flour and Feeds, etc. A car of Salt on hand. We are headquarters for

Cream Separators

Call and see them and get our prices.

600 lb. capacity, $69.50.
800 lb. capacity, $74.50.

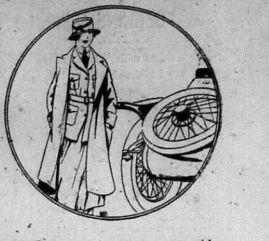
Sid. C. S. McKIM, Manager
tfcr

Sale of

Women's and Misses' Separate Coats

Saturday, April 24th, --- One Day Only

8.30 a.m. to 10 p.m.



Less 20 per cent. from Regular Prices.

Last week we were fortunate enough to secure a number of Sample Coats from a manufacturer at a very reasonable reduction. These Coats are perfectly O. K. in every respect (Style, Material, Color, Workmanship). To this fine assortment we have added several more Coats from our own reliable stock, which are perfectly O. K. in every respect, (Style, Material, Color, Workmanship).

These we are placing on sale Saturday morning, at 8.30 o'clock, at a Special Sale Reduction of 20 per cent. from regular selling price.

The woman who has not as yet purchased her Coat, will find this a very advantageous opportunity to buy real merchandise at a genuine reduction.

The styles feature long and short Coats—some are full lined with fancy silks, others are half lined, and still others are neatly finished without any lining whatever. Leather Belts, Pockets, Buttons are likewise a part of every garment make-up. In the assortment there are :—

3 Jersey Coats in Sand and Heather Mixtures, regular $38.50, $32.50, and $30.00.
6 Wool Velour Coats, in Trooper, Sand, Taupe, and Fawn colorings. Regular $50.00, $57.50, $55.00, $36.00, $37.50.
3 Coats in Grey and Green Mixed Tweed. Regular $25.00, and $27.00.
6 Covert Cloth Coats. Regular $27.50 and $29.50. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 36, 38, and 40.

Remember these Prices are for One Day Only, Saturday, April 24th. See Show Windows.

ITEMS OF MOMENT FROM OUR DRESS GOODS SECTION

Very attractive are the new Ruffs and Capes in Marabou illustrated in becoming styles and shades.

A Marabou Cape or Ruff is a thing of beauty and service and eagerly sought for this coming season. We are showing a host of delightful styles, featured in Cape, Stole, and scarf effects. Plain colors in Black, Taupe, Brown, Beaver, White, Grey, also combination effects in Beaver and White, Brown and White, Black and White, Brown, Beaver and White. Every size is represented in the assortment from the small sized cape to the more pretentious style. These are made from first quality of Marabou and both lined and unlined are in good taste. We are asking only a moderate price for these. Prices range from **$7.00** up to **$23.00** each. These are now on display in the Dress Goods Section.

JUST ARRIVED—WHITE TRICOLETTE AND WHITE BARONET SATIN

Both of these materials have taken a high place in popular approval this season.

Baronet Satin—is a silk and wool combination, gives splendid service and is in great demand for separate skirts. Because of its washing qualities, it is very desirable for summer wear. Comes 40 inches wide at **$10.50** per yard.

White Tricolette—extremely fashionable at the present time, correct alike for dress or skirt. The quality is extra good. Comes 54 inches wide and priced at **$10.00** per yard.

BUSTER BROWN HOSE FOR GIRLS AND BOYS

Mercerized ribbed Buster Brown Lisle Hose for fine wear with double sole, heel and toe. Sizes 5 to 9. Colors range **65 to 75** cents a pair. Colors Black and White.

KAYSER SILK GLOVES WITH DOUBLE FINGER TIPS

Kayser Silk Gloves are made with double finger tips and are warranted not to cut through or wear out at the finger ends with reasonable wear. A guarantee ticket with every pair of Kayser Silk Gloves. Colors come in Black, White, Navy, Grey, Mastic, with self or contrasting embroidered points. Prices range **$1.00, $1.25, $1.50** a pair.

WOMEN'S PLAIN LISLE HOSE

PRICED AT 50, 75 cents, $1.00 a pair

Penman's full fashioned, seamless hose, extra weight for spring wear. Sold in sizes 8-2 to 10 also outsize at $1.00 a pair. Mercury full fashioned, seamless hose, in mercerized lisle, double hem at top, double sole and high spliced heels. Colors are obtainable in Black, Brown, Grey, White, sizes 8-2 to 10 at **75 cents a pair.**

Plain Lisle Hose, with double hem at top., high spliced heels, double sole, , colors Black, Brown and White. Specially priced at **50 cents a pair.**

BOY SCOUT STOCKINGS

Boys heavy cotton ribbed hose for outdoor wear, a guarantee ticket with every pair. If they do not give you satisfaction in fit, style and wear which you demand of them, return them to us with guarantee ticket and we will replace them with a new pair. Sizes 6-2 to 10. Prices ranging **50 to 75** cents a pair.

Linen Crash Towelling Sale, Saturday, May 1st, at 9.30 a.m., Sale Price 35c. Yard.

On the above date we will place on Sale 200 Yards Linen Crash Towelling at a price which will help you meet the High Cost of Living problem.

This Linen Crash Towelling is better than some towelling which is selling at 50c. a yard to-day. We have cut the Towelling in lengths of 2 and 2½ yards.

As we wish as many of our customers to benefit by this Towelling bargain as possible, we are limiting each customer to purchases of not more than 10 yards. Remember the date, Saturday, May 1st, at 9.30 a.m. Will be on display in window.

THE ROBINSON CO., Limited.

WORK SHIRTS FOR MEN

Spring is here and this is the time that the men will be requiring good, strong work shirts. We have some exceptional good lines and indeed we are selling some lines at below market price to-day. We do a great business in work shirts as we have shirts that are dependable.

Plain Blue Chambrays, Stripe Chambrays, Black and White Drills, Khakis, Black Sateens, Blue and White Stripe Drills. These are good. Priced from **$1.50 to $2.50.**

WORK SOX FOR MEN

Lay in your supply of work sox now as we have some real good lines to offer you. All cottons, also cotton and wool mixed from **35 cents up.**

BOYS BLOUSES

A very special value in Boys' Blouses. Only three dozen in the lot. They come in plain Linen shades, collars attached, and no draw strings to bother the boy. Ages from 11 to 16 years. **Specially Priced $1.25 each.**

SPRING HATS FOR MEN

Your new hat is here ready for you and we certainly have a swell range to show you this spring. We control several makes for Napanee and we stand back of every make. All the popular shapes and colors are represented in our vast stock.

Select your hat here and you will be more than satisfied. **Priced from $3.00 up.**

SPRING CAPS

Now that the Autos are humming, you will need a cap. We have some jaunty styles and distinctive patterns to show you. From **$1.00 to $3.50**

Fortunately your overalls don't often run up against a test like the above, but DON'T FORGET that the same qualities which will stand this strain will withstand the wear and tear of your day's work: LEATHER LABEL OVER-HAULS ARE DOUBLE SEWED on every seam with thread tested in a pulling strength of ten pounds. Every pocket is cross-stitched at the corner with three seams. Think what these things mean to you. Your LEATHER LABEL OVER-HAULS will hang together until the fabric is worn out. They cost more per garment but LESS per year. Expensive Over-Hauls are the BEST ECONOMY.

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